IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,034.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
16th Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	13500
23rd ,,	CALIFORNIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARABIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
4th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
14th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10500
*1st Apl.	ALMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	WANTUA	12500	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
2nd May	MACEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	521 or 495	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	547 or 520	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	.....	.....	20 Aug.	.....
City of Glasgow	4559	.....	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	16 ,,	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London	6000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-25 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6975	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Except the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	841	439	649
London viâ Marseilles.....	652	1,031	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	482	704

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and T & Planters &c.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within 48 hours of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardesses.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Fare Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. F.E. Bates and Sons agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Ford, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
ALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Name Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kaswa .....1195 Thurs. 21st August 9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2185 Friday 22nd Aug. 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,188, tons, on Thursday the 21st August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3412	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
†Pentakota	3412	,, 2nd Oct.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th August, 1913.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilnuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Cheraich	16th Nov.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilnuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad .	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis...	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilnhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ..	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ..	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilnhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	...	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich...	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilnhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1913.
Fr. Ferdinand.	5046	A. Leva	...28th Jan. 1914.
China	5017	N. Giurovich	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5999	S. Chuttak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7585	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	30th May.
Persia	5846	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand.	5046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs	500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs.	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs.	350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
,, London via Trieste ..	,,	429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
,, London via Trieste ..	,,	529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Taurus, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs.	20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs.	15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers)	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch [illegible] into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,260,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yleilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Penatien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuysang	Tiinling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS — SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY — LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PRINTING PRESS.

THE SOLE MANAGEMENT of a Printing Press WANTED, by a European thoroughly capable of taking full charge of Newspaper or Jobbing Office. A practical man in all departments. Highest credentials both Indian and English. Disengaged in about five months. Apply "R. H." "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMALBHOY MAHOMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

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The P and O Co's steamer Saleet e, 2391 tons Captain A F Vine R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Aviomoor, 2382 tons Captain J H Koefod arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

The Willson Line steamer Rinaldo 2791 tons Captain H Chilton sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Blake, 2566 tons Captain J Hill sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballas.

The steamer Datmold, 2816 tons Captain J W Winter will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The Hansa Line steamer Scharrfels 3533 tons Captain A S Arycker will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 14th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard . R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn..... ... ...R N
H M S Lawrence ... Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam RIM
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Kawachi Maru.....3321 Obrishansen .....N Y K and A
Kaeara .....536 Morrison .....M M and Co
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VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ambra	3449	Autic			A L S N Co
B enin	2788	Cole	Mostyn	17-8	J F and Co
C and E Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	19-8	M M and Co
D & E Schildturm	3036	Cleppenburg			W and A G and Co
F Surada	3400	Alton			M M & Co
G Kanz er	1865	Scrapp	A Strandes & Co		
H Amatonga	2093	Wooster	L'pool	25-8	K N & Co
K Astoria	2743	Hogan	Dunkirk	17-8	W and A G and Co
N Detmold	2816	Winter	Barrow-in-Furness	16-8	J Finlay & C
P Clan Macphee	3224	Odv	Chittagong	23-8	J Finlay & C
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Stra Ld		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara	2 64	Park	Port Said	25-8	J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia	3398	Coverley	Liverpool	20-8	W & A G & Co
3 Strathlyon	2346	Carr	Dunkirk	23-8	K N and Co
4 Rangoon Maru	3316	Kamashita			N Y K
6 City of Sparta	34 8	McNeil	22-8		K N & Co
7 Scharafels	2533	Stryke	Hamburg	12-8	W & A G and Co
8 Tannenfels	3411	Gordes	Hamburg	10-8	W and A G and Co
9 Quilca	4941	Colo	Java	1-8	M M & Co
10 & 11 City of York			5022	Bumner	K N and Co
12&13 Caledonia	3429	Doweil	London	23-8	P & O Co
15 Orissa	2193	Rubne	Port Said	23 8	K N and Co
15 W rtmfels	2 34	Reimers	Karachi	23-8	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Ponani	553	Vallaji	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Bo S N Co

Offside D & E

Upada	3382	Logan	Java ... M M and Co

Offside K

Koweit	2333	Brewis	Arab Stra Ld

M W D D

Mansur	2242	Gore	Jeddah ..T M & Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
15	Salsette	Vine	Aden, Aug 10
	Aviomoor	Icefod	Calcutta Jy 30

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
15	Linga	Butler	Karachi
	Blake	Hill	Calcutta
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull, etc

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dotmold, Winter, for Barrow-in-Furness.
" Scharrfels, Strycker, for Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Barala, for Abadan.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Port Said on the evening of the August 14.

The Ellerman Line steamer S.S. Trafford Hall, outward bound sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 35 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bales woollen carpets, L Dreyfus and Co ; 6 cases chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 9 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—13,142 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—70 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,998 cwts, teelseed, 2,300 cwts, maize, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1,200 cwts cottonseed oil cake I C Oil Co ; 20 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina ; 1 bale sheep skins, S J B Ebrahim, 15 casks, chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

FOR HULL.

Amatonga s—1,900 cwts cottonseed 3,161 cwts castrseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cotton seed, T Toolsidas ; 4,000 cwts cotton, seed D Nanji and Co.

Rinaldo s—186 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—6 bales goat hair, Hollingslurst and Co.

Iran s—6,006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co ; 700 cwts buffels horns, E Mahomed ; 23 740 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,900 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Schildturm s—2,000 casks goat skins E N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturm s—27 casks goat skins. E N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Orissa s—55 bales cotton waste, T Damji 150 cwts cashewnuts kernal. R Damji and Co,

Culna s—765 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 200 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co;

Crostafels s—1,250 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts barley K Devchand and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,700 cwts mawraseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—350 bales cotton. W. Wolf and Sons; 57 cwts animal guts, Ad. Meyer; 297 bales, cottonfly, W. Wolf and Sons.

Strathlyon s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisho.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—320 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru s—114 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton twist, J. David. 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—400 bales. cotton twist. David Sassoon and Co; 165 cwts sharkfins flesh, J. Ebrahim.

Karachi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales cotton twisti, David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 15

Steamer Aviemoor from Calcutta, Agents T. Jiwandas, 5,610 tons coal.

Steamer Salsette from Aden, Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 clock, 64 bundles old brass scraps, 5 bundles tobacco, 4 cases cigarettes, 2 cases provisions. 1 case pearls, 149 bars silver, 1 case 11 boxes specie 26 boxer bar gold and gold coin, 8 boxes bar gold, 4 bones gold coin.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours noted in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	16	m 11	37	27	9
		11	31 a	25	9
Sun.....	17	0	1 a	27	10
Mon.....	18	m 0	4	26	1
		0	29 a	27	10
Tues.....	19	m 0	35	26	4
		0	23 a	27	8
Wed.....2	0	m 1	5	26	5
		1	16 a	27	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat	16	m 4	45	17	0
		5	44 a	18	7
Sun.....	17	m 5	20	16	11
		6	10 a	18	1
Mon	18	m 5	51	16	11
		6	36 a	17	8
Tues ...	19	m 6	20	17	1
		7	1 a	17	5
Wed.....	20	m 6	48	17	5
		7	26 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
16 (Saturday)	do	6h. 20m.	do 7h.	7m.
17 (Sunday)	do	6h. 20m.	do 7h.	6m.
18 (Monday)	do	6h 21m.	do 7h.	5m.
19 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 21m.	do 7h.	4m.
20 (Wednesday)	do	6h. 21m.	do 7h.	4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon Aug. 17th 1h. 57 0m a.m. Last quarter, 25th, 5h 57-8m. a.m. ; New Moon, 2nd, 1st 2h. 8-4m. a. m. ;
First Quarter, 7th 6h. 35-7m. p m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRIDGES—July 28, at Lower Bourne, Farnham, to Major and Mrs. A. H. Bridges, of a son.

BUTLER-BOWDON—July 30, at The Mill House, Eynsford, Kent, the wife of Capt. W. Butler-Bowdon, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., of a son.

HEWSON—July 24, at 26 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, the wife of Lieut. E. T. Hewson, R.N., of a son.

DOUGLAS—July 24, at Edenvale, Highfield, Bognor, the wife of Lieut. S Gordon Douglas, R.N., retired, of a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—July 22, at 7 St. Andrew's Road, Southsea, the wife of Commander Edmund Prendergast, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAY—CARR-GOMM—July 24, at St. Mary's, Farnham Royal Bucks, Capt. Harold Ernest Day, R.E., son of Col. F. J. Day, R.E., retired, and Dorothy, Culling, daughter of F. C. Carr-Gomm, Madras Civil Service, retired, and the late Mrs. Carr-Gomm, of The Chase, Farnham Royal.

JONES—EVANS—July 29, at Bangor, Elias Henry Jones, eldest son of Sir Henry and Lady Jones, the University, Glasgow, to Mair Olwen, youngest daughter of Dr. Griffith Evans, formerly inspecting veterinary surgeon, Madras Presidency, and Mrs. Evans, Brynkynallt, Bangor, North Wales.

DEATHS.

CRACROFT—July 29, at Beltrasna Lodge, Croydon Road, Caterham, Eliza Eva, widow of the late Major Hugh Cracroft, 3rd Madras Light Cav., and daughter of the late Capt. Charles David Magrath, H.E.I.C., aged 73.

GRAHAM-TOLER—July 27 at Beechwood Park, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, James Otway Graham-Toler, late lieutenant-colonel, 2nd batt. Highland Light Inf., aged 64.

GREENWOOD—July 22, at Mayhills, Petersfield, Hants, Lieut. Hubert Greenwood, R. N., elder surviving son of the late Charles W. Greenwood and Mrs. Greenwood, of 7 Phillimore Terrace, Kensington, W., aged 32.

PRESCOTT—July 29 at Annaroe, 52 Portchester Road, Bournemouth, Eleanora Murdoch Prescott, widow of the late William Bruce Prescott, Esq., Indian Police.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

PARKER—At Rockcliff, Mussoorie, on the 5th August the wife of H. E. Parker, P. W. D., Delhi, of a son.

YOUNG—AT Oatlands, Simla, on the 9th August, the wife of Patrick Young, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—No man is ever safe from the misfortunes of life.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R.E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March .... Song of the Brave .....Bidgood
Overture .. Le Jour du Pays.....Bouillon
Selection from ... Babes Opera ....Byng
Valse ... Belle... .....Vessey
Song ... ...The Rosary .....Nevin
Entr'acte ...The Costers Wooing ...Rimmer
Air de Ballet ... La Gazella ... .Myddleton
Galop ... ...Vienna to Paris.....Kral

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—An 'At Home' of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6-15 p. m.

CAVEL.—There will be solemn vespers at the Cavel Church to-day, at 7 p m, and the feast of Assumption to-morrow at 10 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will be present on the latter occasion.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATON.—An interesting lecture on "Personal Hygiene" was delivered by Dr. Constancio Coutinho, the local officer to the King George Anti-Tuberculosis League at the Fort and Proprietary High School on Aug. 14. The lecture was illustrated by slides and modern hygienic appliances.

KAPOLI STUDENTS.—Under the auspices of the Kapoli Students' Union, an ordinary meeting will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon to-day, at 4-30, when Mr. L. G. Gean, B.A (Cantab.), the Secretary of the Bombay Section of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, will lecture on Indian Students at Cambridge University." Principal J. N. Fraser, M.A., will preside.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received: Sheth Motichand Rupchand Jhaveri Rs. 251; Messrs Shivji Khetshi, Shamji Champsi, and Khimji Devji Trust

ees of Bai Megbai widow of Sheth Jiwraj Meghji as stated in the will Rs.250; Sheth Ishwardas Laxmidas for grain Rs. 200; Sheth Purshotam Pranvallabh for grain Rs. 151; Sheth Virji Harakhchand Rs 100; Sheth Devji Khetshi Nagda Muccadum of the Kohinur Mill Rs. 100; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8 per day Rs. 46-8; R. B. Keshovji Nathu Sailor and Co. for books Rs. 36-4-9; Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25; Rs. 157.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE

Dr. J. A. Turner has sent us the following record of seven months' work of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League :—

The first dispensary of the League was informally opened on December 1912. The attendance of tuberculous patients was not large at first, as many suffering from other diseases of the lungs, as also from general ailments, sought relief. As the work of the dispensary came to be gradually known the proportion of tuberculous patients has steadily increased, so that the majority of patients now under treatment are tuberculous.

Besides treatment by drugs, inhalations and tuberculin, patients receive instruction with regard to the proper mode of regulating their life and habits; printed leaflets in the principal vernaculars being distributed and explained, so as to enable them to realise the necessity of preventing the spread of infection from them to their family. Advanced cases of tuberculous glands, bone and joint affections and pulmonary phthisis form the bulk of patients, and as usual, many expect quick amelioration in their condition, and failing to obtain the same leave off treatment. It must be a matter of education spread over some considerable time before the patients or their friends can be made to understand that such treatment requires months of assiduous care and persistence, especially in advanced cases, before any lasting benefit can be obtained.

Up to the end of June there were nearly 1,300 admissions, of whom 616 were tuberculous cases. The latter were distributed among the following communities :—Hindus 412; Musalmans 104; Parsis 52; Christians 45; Jews 3.

BEGGAR WOMAN RUN OVER.

An inquest was held yesterday morning on the body of an old beggar woman, who died last night after being run over by a hack victoria. It appeared that on Thursday night victoria No. 972 was being driven along Carnac Road, when a steam roller came out of a side road. The horse took fright at the noise of the roller and ran on to the foot-path. An old woman who was sitting on the pavement was knocked down and run over, The victoria was overturned and the driver fell under it. The horse was stopped and the woman and the driver were removed to the G. T. Hospital. The driver's injuries were dressed and he was sent home and the woman died a couple of hours later.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GABRIELLE RAY'S SUIT.

Mr. Justice Bucknill on July 28 heard the petition of Gabrielle Elizabeth Clifford Loder, whosemaiden name was Cook, formerly known on the stage as Miss Gabrielle Ray, for restitution of conjugal rights. The petitioner married the respondent, Eric Raymond Loder, on March 1, 1912, at St. Edward's Church, Windsor, and the parties lived together at Goring and in London, and there was no issue of the marriage.

The suit was an undefended one.

Mr. Justice Bucknill pronounced a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, with costs to be obeyed by the respondent within 14 days of service.

FIRE IN A MILL.

A fire was seen issuing from the boiler house of the New Islam Mill, at Currey Road, about three o'clock yesterday morning by the Ramosi on duty at the mill, and an alarm was raised. Information was given to the Fire Brigade and the engines from Byculla and other stations arrived promptly and poured water on the fire. The flames were extinguished in about half an hour. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,700.

POSTAL VAN IN COLLISION

A postal van was being driven out of the Princess Docks on Thursday evening when the horse shied and bolted. The van struck against a plank which projected from a loaded truck, and the impact threw the driver off his seat, dislocating his shoulder. He is detained in the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. M. H Lee, a Eurasian, had the palm of his left hand pierced by a pistol bullet while testing a revolver. Mr. Lee, who is a clerk in the Hyderabad Presidency, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning. He went to the shop of Messrs. Gulam Hoosein Alibhoy and Sons, dealers in fire arms and ammunition, to purchase a pistol. He was trying one, after having loaded it when it went off and a bullet pierced his hand.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" AUG. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

Alker Mr A
Abdool Latif Mrand Servant
Banswallear Mr V N
Bell Mr James
Bourne Mrs
Bat Mr N K
Bance Mr A W
Bhicaji and child Mr
Coulas Mr J H
Culverwell Mr J S
Calvert Mr S
Daley Mr J J
Firth Mr A H
Fitzpatrick Mr N T
Glen Hon Mr B
Hedge Mr S
Howe Johnstone Mr
Jeffrey Mr J A
Jofo Mr and Mrs
Kennedy Sgt W
Kirse Mr F
Levy Fitzsyah
Le Patourel Mr R B
Lotz Mr Albert
Lamb Capt
Leyer Mr Paul
Mrs Forbes nurse
Malone Mr P
Macleon Mr T T
Marshall Mr D
Marsden Capt W A
Moore Mr G
Naylor Mr A V
Paterson Capt T G S
Pudumjee Mr N S
Price Mr W J
Ratan Miss K
Stode Mr R O & Mrs
Stewart Mr A
Sing Mr Ishan
Smith Major L A
Shoulder Mr A H
Van Baren Mr G
Wheatley Mr A
Wyndham M P

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

13th Sunday after Trinity.—
17th Aug., 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in F. Hymns 244, 255, 315, 182. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E. Hymns 170, 193, 290. Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Poetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m Matins; 9 a.m., Holy Communion. (Choral) ; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for C. M. S Missions up-country. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. G. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m. Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Mr R. Ponsford, Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher. Mr. R. A. Adams, Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher. Mr. J. F. Clarke. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Mr. F. J. Page ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Dr. Harold Mann, D. Sc. (London Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

EDUCATION OF MILL CHILDREN.

SUGGESTIONS OF MILLS-HANDS ASSOCIATION.

The managing committee of the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha, Bombay, (Bombay Mill Hands and Workmen's Association), has addressed the following communication to the committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the education of children employed in mills and factories:—

The first suggestion, which the committee has to make, is that all factories without exception should be compelled to open schools for the benefit of children employed therein. The present experience has been that children employed in a factory to which a school has been attached and to which they are compelled to attend after their hours of labour are over, try to leave the factory and join another factory where there is no such school. When all factories are provided with schools the temptation to leave one factory for another, to escape schooling, will no longer exist, resulting in the regular attendance of the juvenile mill-oprratives in the schools of their respective factories.

The committee's second suggestion is that the attendance of the children should be made compulsory. This compulsion will probably be looked upon as a hardship by some parents, but looking to the ultimate benefit that will accrue both to the children themselves and their employers, the mill-owners as well as to the mill population in general, the committee thinks the suggested compulsion is absolutely necessary. In order to enforce this compulsion, penalty in the shape of losing a certain proportion of the wages of the day on which the juvenile operative will absent himself from the school, may be imposed.

The third suggestion, which the committee has to make, is that in addition to the children being provided with books and slates free of cost, monthly prizes in the shape of either money or articles of dress should be offered for regular attendance and for application to study. This will doubtless succeed in making the children take to the schools established for their benefit.

Another suggestion is that the education to be imparted in the schools should be of such a practical character as would make them better workmen and as such will have a market value.

The committee also suggests that such factory schools should not be located in the compounds of the respective factories, but at some distance from them as the proximity of the factory is likely to act as a strong temptation to make them work in the factory during the hours meant for schooling.

Lastly, the committee has to suggest that the schools to be established should be under the direct supervision either of the local Municipality or Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

One of the finest films that have been shown at this theatre makes its appearance to-night. It is entitled "The Vengeance of Durand," a production by the famous Vitagraph Company of America. It is a story of love, hatred and vengeance, in which a jealous husband, driven to madness by his groundless jealousy of another, is shown going headlong to his own destruction though trying to achieve the destruction of another. All the most complex passions of the human heart, such as love, hatred, jealousy, vengeance, affection and gratitude, are brought into play in the course of the story. Too much cannot be said of the acting, which is of an exceptionally high order, and makes one realize how actions and gestures as seen in the "Silent drama" on the screen, can be sometimes made even more expressive and striking than actual words. The mounting of the pieces is in keeping with its other beauties. There is no doubt that in this film we have a real masterpiece, and the management of the America-India are to be congratulated for giving the public an opportunity to see such excellent productions.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The usual Excelsior picture and variety programme will be presented at all three houses this evening and at the first two houses next week, the Dallas Company taking the place of the usual programme at the late show.

This week another part of the famous "Satan" film will be presented. There are four parts in all to this remarkable film, but each is separate in itself. Part 2 has been withdrawn and the part to be presented this week is the third, which introduces us to a monastery in the middle ages. We see the Monks following their peaceful and useful employ until Evil, in the shape of the personal devil garbed as a brother monk, enters the precincts. We have a succession of tragedies, following rapidly one upon another, all inspired by Satan. This part of the film is very powerfully produced, and although the incidents are gruesome, there is no doubting that the drama grips the mind. A learned brother of the Abbey, who is an alchemist, is seen at work decocting virtuous herbs for the healing of the sick and poor tenantry of the Abbey lands. The Temptor teaches the alchemist to pervert his skill by the direction of alkoholic drinks, and we find the peaceful habitation of the monks turned into a place for the making and selling of the "Devil's Brew." Incident crowds upon incident, and all the materials of picturesque story-making are lavished upon the development of Satan's power in mediæval times—jealousy, debauchery, and murder, until the dramatic finale.

There are several other films of great interest, among them a stirring drama, "Loves Sacrifice", and Mdlle. Benzoni an Mdlle. Dorion remain on the bill, presenting several new dances.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into as rich nutritious diet. It impart a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, B

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 14. BOMBAY, Aug. 15

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	74		unchgd
2½ do.	Brutes.	88 1-2	1-2	1-4
2½ do.	Sterling Loan...	89 1-4		unchgd
do.	Gov. Securities...	64 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in	London Spot ...	27 3-16		1-16
do.	2 months' hence	27 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in	New York	59		1-8
Exchange on	London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do.	do. at Berlin.	20·45		unchgd
do.	do. New York	4·86 3-8		unchgd
Discount Rate of	England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do.	Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
	2 months' sight...	3 13-16		unchgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-4		unchgd
do.	4 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day	Loans. ...	3 3-4		unchgd
do.	7 day Market Loans ...	3		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India selling.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions...£41,100,000 Inc. £ 2,100,000
Public Deposits. £ 9,800,000 Dec. £ 100,000
Other Deposit ...£42,200,000 Inc. £ 2,400,000
Govt. Securities...£12,500,000 Dec. £ 300,000
Other securities..£27,200,000 Inc. £ 200,000
Notes and Gold..£29,900,000 Inc. £ 2,400,000

The Bank Reserve is 58 per cent. of the liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	...Dull. Inactive.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 600
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·41—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·33 unch d.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·05	5·95	5·91
—02	—02	—02
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·84	5·86	5·87
—02	—02	—02
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·88	5·89	5·90	6·91
—02	—03	—03	—03

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·5-8 Oct. 10·94.
New York official noon call Aug. 11·50 Oct. 10·94.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·60, Oct. 10·93.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	2,400
" Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
" Exports to Continent ...	4,000
" Spot Cotton	11·90—10

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·48—07
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·95—04

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 15-16+1-16
Futures month of Aug.	... 11 40—05
Futures month of Oct.	... 10·93—06
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 4 15-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 1-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 3-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 9-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 11-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 8-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 5 10-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 5 12-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 8-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 12-16
Good Broach ...	... d 5 11-16
F. G. Broach ...	... d 5 27-32
Fine Broach ...	... d 6
Good Khandeish ...	... d 5 3 8
F. G. Khandeish ...	... d 5 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi	...37 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal.
Tone—Firmer	

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian	... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 95 p.c ex-ship.	...53 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 95 p. c. ex-ship	...54 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.	- Dunkirk - Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	48 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	..Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port.	—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	.. 51+1-2
Do Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed Calcutta	...49+3d.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...48+1-2
Do Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers. —Firmer.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...27-2-0 unchgd. Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee	...9 3-8+1 8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 8 unchgd. Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £68 7-8+1-4d.
Copper Braziers	... £ 83 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... 7 1-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar	
C&F India (Do. bags)	.. 12 9 3-4+3-4
Do. Months of Shipments	...Oct.-Dec —Sellers.
Tone—Steady but little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady without activity.	
German Beet r 88 p.	...9 5+1d.
Months of Shipments	...Aug.—Sellers. 9 1-4+1 4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	... 13 6 3-4 unchgd.
Months Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay	11+1 1-2d.
Month of Shipments	Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Farmer.	

Java Sugar—Firm at previous rates.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of July 1913:—

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Calcutta. Yds.	To Rangoon Yds.
Bleached and White	21600000	3800000
Unbleached & Grey..	89800000	1000000
Dyed and Coloured...	10700000	2100000
Printed.....	12400000	4900000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached...	210000	120000
Unbleached and Grey	54000	.....
Total shipments of Salt Tons	18000	.....

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Madras. Yds.	To Bombay. Yds.	To Karachi. Yds.
Bleached and White	4200000	16300000	12800000
Unbleached and Grey...	9600000	14700000	2300000
Dyed and coloured ...	1020000	12200000	3600000
Printed	2200000	18900000	9000000
Twist & Yarns:—Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Bleached	380000	260000	70000
Unbleached and Grey ...	400000	800000	40000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. (Aug. 15th, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Bulln	4,89,600	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovns	52,500	do	do
2 Bxs Bulln	15,900	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovns ...	78,500	do	do
7 Boxes Bulln	2,47,500	do	The Supt P&OSN Co
Sovns ...	60,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 13th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	32	37,306
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	49	55,783

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—

The tone of the market is steadier but there is still very little business doing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do France	27th Sept. ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong, 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	..198 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement	... " 96 2 0

BULLION.—

Bar silver in London yesterday declined 1-16 for ready and 1-8 for forward the rates now being 27 3-16 and 27 5-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 59. The local market opened at 69 5-8 ex duty for ready and the first settlement and has declined 3-16 during the day, closing as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs	24 1 0
Australia Gold	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	69 7 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 7 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 6 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	78 13 0
1st Settlement	... "	78 13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78 12 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, allotments were made of 28·90 lakhs bills and 11·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 79 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 21·10 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 40 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 25th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 1st August brings £50,000 silver, £10,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 20,30,000
Bombay	...	... " 9,00,000
Madras	...	... " 3,30,000
Total...		" 32,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st August and comes with the mail of the 8th August brings £100,000 Silver, £160,000 for bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,30,000
Bombay	...	... " Nil
Madras	...	... " 7,40,000
Total...		" 19,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th August and comes with the mail of the 15th August brings £30,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 21,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 1,20,000
Madras	...	... " 3,00,000
Total...		" 29,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, a compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	8,83,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	9,81,000
Sundries	.....	5,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	45,000
Other Authorized Securities	6,45,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	11,79,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	5,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	68,000	.....
Bullion	81,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	1,99,000	.....
Sundries	.....	56,000
Cash	.....	15,54,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	5,755	8,519	— 2,764
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 14th Aug. 1913 ...	2,750,143	2,512,296	+237847
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	10,280	6,091	+ 6 99
China ...			
Japan ...	22,974	8,469	+ 14,405
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	33,164	12,560	+ 20,604
TotalShipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 14th Aug. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	503,284	390,942	+112142
China ...	4,500	3,116	+ 1,384
Japan ...	95,171	851,002	+.0b179
Coast Ports ...	30,663	25,459	+ 5,149
Total...	1,541,658	1,304,514	+237144
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	15,230	1,381	+ 12,906
China ...			
Japan ...	4,948	.....	+ 4,859
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 2nd August 1913, 19,455 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 9th Aug. 1913—12,324 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	...	273,190	373,600
Central India...	37	96,493	161, 21
Berars and Nagur ...	.	111,120	118,247
Berar ...	203	409,180	539,083
Central Provinces ...	8	268,881	358,681
Total Oomras	247	1,198,779	1,445,982
Dholleras ...	350	284,600	30,431
Broach ...	.....	202,760	142,670
Compta and Dharwar ...	2,849	200,905	330,547
Westerns ...	816	116,246	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	614	347,749	156,685
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	478	145,383	104,491
Sind ...	.....	118,851	96,280
Persian ...	.....	3,065	4,969
American ...	305	34,364	219, 16
Egyptian ...	.....	2,517	1,568
Other sorts...	1	4,914	9,757
Total ...	5,855	3,750,143	2,512,296

a Or 27,661 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 14th Aug., 1913 ...	2,750,143
	3,150,143
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1912, to 14st Aug., 1913 ...	1,541,658
	1,608,485
Less Afloat	20,088
	1,588,397
Less Estimated mill consumption	10,10,000
	578,397
Less up-country by rail ...	31,781
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 15th August, 1913	546,517

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

Daily fluctuations on weather and crop reports have been the rule in the home markets during the past week. Drought continues in Texas and Oklahoma, but the market responds more readily to favourable than to unfavourable news, and reports of scattered showers are quite sufficient to induce selling and cause easier markets. It is therefore probable that good, general rains in the drought districts would cause a sharp fall in the prices, as bears are undoubtedly masters of the situation, the favourable crop news from all parts but the drought districts being decidedly to their advantage. At the same time a continuance of the hot, dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma, even for another week, must cause considerable deterioration and the market therefore continues entirely a weather one. Telegrams to hand this morning from the American markets show a small decline, light rains being reported in parts of Texas.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug. ...	11·70	11·48	—·22
" Oct. ...	11 07	10·95	— 12
Spot ...	12·00	11·90	— 10
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	11·40	11·40	unchgd
" Oct. ...	11·10	10·98	—·12
Spot ...	12	11 15-16—1·16	
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept	6·14	6·05	—·09
" Oct.-Nov	6·01	5·91	—·10
Spot ...	6·49	6·41	—·08

Fluctuations in new crop have been within a range of Rs 7 during the week, the lowest price for good Broach having been R 273 and the highest Rs. 280. Business has been almost entirely confined to bazaar speculation exporters having kept out of the market as buyers Speculators have operated in good Broach March, fully good Bengal January and fine Khamgaon Akola January. A fair business has been done in these descriptions; but in other Oomras styles and fine M. G. Bengal the business passing has been small. For Khandeish January there has been an occasional demand. The market is still susceptable to local influences, though guided to a certain extent by home advices. Present prices are not considered too high by speculators. To-day the market opens quiet but steady at Rs. 279 for good Broach and fluctuations are probable. Yesterday an export house sold a line of fine Sindh-Punjab January at Rs. 236 to Rs. 237, the bazaar being the buyers.

There has been a decided improvement in prices for ready cotton during the past week and the demand has been more active. Exporters have brought more freely, and several mills have taken good lines of various descriptions. Khamgaon styles have fetched Rs. 230 to Rs. 235. Khandeish has sold at Rs. 220 to Rs. 225. Nagpore has been in demand at about Rs. 250 and Wardha Hinganghat at Rs. 253 to Rs. 255. Dhamangaon Poolgaon has been taken at Rs. 245 to Rs. 247. Bengals have been selling at Rs. 220 to Rs. 225. Coomptas are fetching Rs. 263 to Rs. 267, and Miraj Rs. 275 to Rs. 280. These prices are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 higher than those ruling a week ago. The improvement was badly needed, and has been due to holders showing a resistance to the previous decline. The market closes very steady for ready cotton, with a tendency towards higher prices.

Reports of the growing crop this week are very satisfactory. There has been a good break over the greater part of the cotton area, which has been beneficial and has enabled weeding operations to be carried on. The plants are flourishing and healthy. In some of the Punjab districts the plants are showing bolls, while in others they are flowering freely. A continuation of the break for another week of ten days would do further good as there is generally plenty of moisture in the ground.

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

A. STERN AND CO.:—(Received last evening) "Texas and Oklahoma; rain reported in some sections only, otherwise weather is too dry for the plants."

WELD AND CO.:—Liverpool market opened quiet with very little buying and no hedge selling. During the afternoon buying by the Continental or limited orders being executed, sustained the market, despite poor reports from New York. New York markes steady at the close on account of Texas continuing dry, but slightly cooler Weather in Texas and Oklahoma generally clear. Light rains at Houston (Texas). Good rains have taken place in portions of South East Texas."

DICK BROTHERS:—"Expect; decline in consequence less trade demand, and inconsequence of good crop prospects."

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—Rain in Texas. Crop looks well. Receipts are increasing. Spinners buy only for immediate wants. We expect a permanent decline."

GRUNING AND CO.:—"Bears are trying to depress the market. Market not influenced much by drought continuing."

LATER.

The market has kept quiet but steady during the day with a moderate business doing by speculators, and prices close as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	279	1-4 Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	280	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	277	"
" " Yeotmal ...	278	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	270	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	265	"
" " Amraoti ...	267	"
" " Khandeish ...	243	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	238	"
Fine " Bengal ...	241	"
F. G. Bengal ...	2291-4	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Strong.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·06	5·96	5·92
+01	+01	+01
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·87	5·87	5·88
+01	+01	+01
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April**	**April-May.**
5·89	5·91	5·92
+01	+02	+02

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady and rates are very firm. The following business is reported for the week ending to-day:—

ANTWERP.—About 500 tons for September at 19s. seeds cotton; 2,000 tons for November at 15s. light seeds; 17s. seeds cotton and 1,000 tons for December at the same rates. Also 7,200 tons (1,200 tons a month) January to June at from 15s. to 15s. 6d. light seeds, 17s, to 17s. 6d. seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK.—350 tons for August shipment at 20s. seeds cotton. About 3,000 tons for October at 19s. seeds cotton and about 1,000 tons for November at the same rate.

HAMBURG.—3,000 tons for October, at 16s. 3d. light seeds, 18s. 3d. seeds cotton.

HULL.—12,000 tons (2,000 tons a month) January to June at 15s. light seeds.

GENOA—250 tons for August at 22s 6d. seeds cotton.

HAVRE.—125 tons August September sellers.

Option, at 22s. 6d.

FIXTURES:—S. S. "STRATHLYON":—At 25s. 6d. D. W. for Dunkirk and Hamburg. August. S. S. "STRATHEARN":—At 24s. 6d. to 25s. D. W. according to posts fixed hereafter. August.

The market closes firm for all positions

The following are rates:—

	August	
Antwerp	18s 6d l. s	20s 6d s. c.
Dunkirk	18s 6d "	20s. 6d "
Hamburg	20s	22s. "
Loadon	20s	22s. "
Genoa	20s	22s. 6d "
Liverpool Marseilles	18s 6d	20s. 6d "
Hull	18s l. s.	

Trieste Venice 21s seeds 22s cotton.

September 6d less than August October 1s. less than August.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,549	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,348	500	1,670	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d.
Bank of India ...	50,00,000x	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	67½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000b	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	34,599	100	284	14	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,70),000	£132,569	£20	£23	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27)	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,994	£4	8½	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d 15,000,0 0k	$22,450,000	$2,050,0 0	$ 25	£30	31	34	34	24	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,28,415	50	64½	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½	8	8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500A } k £375,0 0B }	£415,000	£30,105	{ £1 ½ £10½ }	{ £21½ 22½ }	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	61½	1	27½	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9 8s 153	10,00,000	3 4,000	100	170	10	10	10	11	11
Peoples Bank of India ...	12,4 5,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	3 1	9½	9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
v—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	6 p.c.	136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	96
Dhond&Manmati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	117
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	119
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½	6⅝2½
Ahmedabad Dhoka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	133

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Managing Agents or Secretaries.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	Dividends p. c. per year. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st Half
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.	Sonchoreial Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	445	140	42-5	53-5	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers.	3,80,000	...	13,51,127	...	500	930	6,536	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutam and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—304	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	270	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	12,21,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,515	3,313-4-8	11½	12½	11½	12½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000s	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	2,110	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15 00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	145	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,995	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,250	...	46,184b	5,10,093	200	100	...	...	...	2½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000	...	250	635	2772-15-2	10ps	20ps	15ps	59,s 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tallokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-5	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,84,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld..	Kothari Sutana and Co.	{ 1,57,200 80 000 }	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1,05	New	levg	...	...	7
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Ra dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	2,43,400	...	72,924	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon &Co.	18,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	810	9412-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036-4-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11 83,755	...	500	1,175	33016-1-4	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,550	...	60,76,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,165	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1 075	267-4-4	10	10	10	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld. ...	Tallokchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00, 00	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	170	25,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mtg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	885x d.	2

Gram	251,512	1,172 079
Jowar.....	520,425	730,893
Maize	6,141	365,643
Barley.....	2 8,412	105,01*6

*Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED :—

Owing to firmer markets at home prices here have improved during the week and a fair business has been done in ready and for September delivery. There has also been a good enquiry for new crop May, though chiefly of a speculative nature, and the rate for May has again touched Rs. 10-0-0 R. T. Native sentiment is on the whole bullish, but many of the leading export houses are of opinion that present prices are ephemeral, and are due to a good demand for oil-cake owing to an unfavourable summer on the continent. They are also of opinion that the world's crop of Linseed this season will be ample for all requirements. The tone of the market at the close is firm and active and prices are as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8	7	0 B.T.
September ...	„ 9	3	0 R.T.
May. ...	„ 9	15	0 „

RAPESEED :—

Prices are rather steadier on the week and there has been a little more enquiry.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Delhi May	8	11	6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	8	0	0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	8	14	0	B.T.
„ Guzerat	9	0	0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market has been steady with a moderate demand and little change in prices.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pissi 85 p.c. ...	5	3	0	R.T.
„ Delhi, Sept ...	5	9	3	„
White Delhi, May ...	5	11	3	„

GINGELLY SEED:—

The market has been quiet with a small business doing in new crop.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	56	8	0 D.J.
Black Kutnai „	„	47	8	0 J,F.

POPPYSEED :—

There has been little doing in this market and prices are slightly easier.

We quote : —

Ready	Rs.	11	14	0 BT.

GROUNDNUT :—

The market has been quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold.. Jan.-Feb.	47	0	0
Small.. Jan.-Feb.	46	0	0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	25	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

There is a moderate demand and prices are steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	25	8 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7	14	0 B. T.
Aug.-Sept.	„	8	4	0 R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	5 855	bales.
Wheat ...	219,595	cwts.
Linseed ...	128,799	„
Rapeseed ...	21,870	„
Gingellyseed ...	3,634	„
Poppyseed ...	4,614	„
Groundnuts...	9,602	„
Castorseed ...	18313	„
Rice ...	10,558	„
Myrabolams...	3,274	„
Cottonseed ...	74 147	„
Mowraseed ...	40,532	„
Grain ...	4,872	„
Jowar ...	17,447	„
Maize ...	104	„
Sarley ...	6,751	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has continued quiet and China buyers are not yet doing anything, though some offers are being made at rates which are too low for spinners ideas. A small business has been done in the bazaar at 6 13-16 and 6 7-8 for 10's, and a small line of 10's was placed for November delivery at 6 3-16. The China markets are quiet. The unsold stock at Hongkong is about 30,000 bales and the sold but uncleared stock about 33,000 bales. The local market closes quiet but steady, and spinners refuse to entertain business at a decline.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been no improvement in these markets during the week. Manchester is dull and inactive and the local market continues quiet with little business passing.

WHITE GOODS : The market is quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS: The market is quiet with a moderate demand.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS : The market is quiet. The demand is not so good as might be expected at the time of year.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES :—The home market is steady and unchanged: The local market is also steady with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows a sharp advance during the week. Our market has also advanced in sympathy and large sales have been reported.

COAL MARKET.

Owing to the disastrous flood in the Indian Coalfields, a number of Collieries are destroyed. This will affect the output to some extent, and we shall probably see an immediate advance in prices for early delivery. Freights Calcutta-Bombay are reported to have touched the neighbourhood of Rs. 8, and in consequence of this, Collieries are not keen on quoting for forward delivery.

Prices ruling are approximately.

		Ready.	Forward
Powell Duffryn ..	Rs.	.....	Rs. 23-8
Cory's Aberdare	„	.....	„ 23-8
Davisons West Hartley ..	„	21-8	„ 21
Bear Desherghur	„	17-0	„ 17
Heilgers Standard ...	„	16-0	„ 15-8
Witbank (Transvaal)	„	.....	„ 19-8
		Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite coal		Nil	16
Standard coal...		.....	16

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	5	0
Shell Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	6	0
Shell Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 15 ○ cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waverlily" per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	6
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150 ○ American	per case. Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150 ○ American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75 ○ Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76 ○ Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125 ○ American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125 ○ American	„ 4	14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 1/5 ○	per 3 tins 4	5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....135 ○	4	5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..135 ○	per 8 l. gals „ 3 11 per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125 ○	„ 4	5 0

SHARES.

The market has been quiet during the week. Rates have kept unchanged in some cases and in others have declined. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,670, Bank of Indias at Rs. 67 1-2, Indien Specie have ruled at and about Rs. 64 1-2, Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 86. Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 14, Credit Bank shares at Rs. 13. Press shares have declined: Indian cotton to Rs. 132 1-2, New Berars to Rs. 540; New Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 882 1-2. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 155; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, after touching Rs. 675, are weak at Rs. 670; Bombay Flour and Oil Mill shares have improved to Rs.930, Oriental G. Security Life Assurance Company shares have advanced to Rs. 450; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 835 X. D.; Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 495; the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Ordinary shares, after touching to Rs. 89 1-2, have improved to Rs. 91; Deferred shares, after touching Rs. 186, have improved to Rs. 189; Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 175, Tata Hydro E. Power Supply Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,140, and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 925; the Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs 104, and Preference shares at Rs 72 1-2; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 191, and Preference shares at Rs. 174 X.D. In mill companies, Century have changed hands at Rs. 270, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 535, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,110 Swadeshis to Rs, 1,685, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,515, Crescents are quiet at Rs. 145, Davids have declined to Rs. 565, Fazalbhais to Rs. 635, Kohinoors, after touching Rs. 820, have declined to Rs. 810, Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,475, Morarji Gocouldas Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 3,180, New Great Eastern at Rs. 251 1-4, Standards at Rs. 1,440, Sun Mills at Rs. 125, Finlays have declined to Rs. 352 1-2; Swan Mill shares, after touching Rs. 315, are quiet at Rs. 307 1-2. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 672-1-2 X.D; Tapti Valley at Rs. 5921-2 X.D.; Amritser Palti are in demand at Rs. 137; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 133; Gujerat Railway at Rs. 119; Central Provinces at Rs. 95 to 96; Upper Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 16 premium and Sind Light Railway shares have improved to Rs. 144. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st July, 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,783,491 and was held in the following form :—

	£
Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1 11 Rs.15).....	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England.....	1,340,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.....	1,002,405
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar.1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	14,209,950
Short dated Colonial Government Securities since purchased (cost price)	1,731,136
Total ...	22,783,491

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Tins and Bottles only
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To be obtained of all Druggists.
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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE "RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday resumed the hearing of the appeal preferred by Mr. C. H. Rogers, the editor, and Mr. C. V. Moffat, the printer and publisher, respectively, of the *Railway Times*. Both accused were charged at the instance of Col.-Sergt. Martin of "A" company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, with publishing defamatory articles in two issues of the paper, under the heading "De Profoundis." Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced the accused in respect of the two articles complained of, the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each charge and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Murzban, instructed by Mr. P. Godinho were for the first accused; Mr. Kemp, instructed by the same pleader was for the second accused; Mr. Campbell instructed by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji was for the complainant, and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Mr. Talyarkhan in continuing his address, said that Mr. Rogers had had a long experience of journalism. He had been a reporter to the Imperial Legislative Council, and to the Bengal Legislative Council, and had acted as Secretary to the Calcutta and the Rangoon Corporations. He was now engaged as Secretary of the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Society, which had a large number of members in India and Burma. He was under an agreement with the Society for ten years on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,400. He has never seen the complainant before and bore him no ill-will or malice. The nonchalant attitude of the complainant in declining to assist the volunteers in giving an old comrade a volunteer funeral was the subject of keen criticism. The complainant could easily have gathered men from Wari Bunder and other places by sending chits round. He had done so in certain cases, when he wanted volunteers to turn out at Ghat Cooper. The volunteer band was especially maintained to pay the last honours to a volunteer who had served his country. This was the view upheld by a paper, which was largely read by railway employees throughout India.

It was in evidence that the complainant had failed in his duty to come forward to help his fellow volunteers. Looking at the importance of the subject and the circumstance of the case, counsel submitted that the violence of language, if there was any, was justified and did not deprive the accused of the benefit of good faith which he claimed.

Mr. Kent then addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Moffat.

His defence was that he had no hand in the writing of the article, and that he entirely relied on the good faith of Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Justice Heaton in confirming the sentence said that the criticism was grossly exaggerated, the facts distorted and the inquiries made by Mr. Rogers were of a perfunctory nature. It was true that Mr. Rogers bore no ill-will to Mr. Martin; but Mr. Rogers attacked the personal character of an individual by grossly defamatory language; Referring to Mr. Moffat, his Lordship said that he must bear the responsibility of a printer: the Court observed that he sheltered himself exclusively behind the editor, but he must take the consequence of the language which had been published.

PETITION FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. R. Watson having preferred a charge against Mr. A. A. Crawford, electrical engineer, of detaining and enticing away his wife, the case was heard by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship having framed a charge against Mr. Crawford, Mr. Weldon appeared on behalf of Mr. Crawford yesterday before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah and presented a petition praying that the case may be transferred from the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to the Sessions Court, or to any other Magistrate's Court.

Counsel submitted that Mr. Aston was prejudiced against the accused. The complainant had written certain threatening letters to his wife in case she gave evidence in favour of the accused. The matter was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, and he failed to take notice of the complainant's conduct. Counsel complained of the attitude of the Magistrate and said that Mr. Crawford had a reasonable fear that he would not have a fair trial.

The court directed Mr. Weldon to produce a copy of the statement made by the accused before the Magistrate. The further hearing was adjourned to Thursday week.

PROPERTY DISPUTE.

Merwanji Jehangir Vakil sued Nanaji Cooverji Raje Shirke before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Subnis and Goregaonker, were for the plaintiff; while Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Bahaduriji, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis Merwanji and Kanga, defended.

The plaintiff stated that it was agreed between them that the defendant was to purchase from him, and he was to sell to the defendant, his property for Rs. 2 lacs, out of which Rs. 1,15,000 was to be paid in cash by the defendant, and for the balance of Rs. 85,000 the defendant was to make over his property in the Fort, which was about that value. At the time of that agreement, the plaintiff's properties were mortgaged and the mortgagees were threatening to sell the same which fact was known to the defendant. The defendant also knew that the plaintiff had been pressed for the payment of his mortgages and proposed to pay the same, off out of the Rs. 1,15,000 and by raising a further sum of Rs. 50,000 on the mortgage of the Fort property of the defendant which the plaintiff was to get by the agreement, and thus, after freeing his property from all incumbrances, the plaintiff was to convey his property to the defendant. Before the agreement was entered into between them, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, saw Mr. Girdharlal Hiralal Mehta, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, the attorneys of the first mortgagees of the plaintiff's property, and requested him to give him time. Mr. Girdharlal consented to two months' time only upon the plaintiff's agreeing to pay Rs. 3,000. to the plaintiff. The fact was communicated to the defendant and he positively promised to complete the transaction in two months, although the time mentioned in the agreement was three months. The defendant failed to complete the transaction within the appointed time and the attorneys of the mortgagees of the plaintiff's properties threatened to advertise the property for sale. After much trouble and persuasion, the plaintiff and the defendant succeeded in getting the mortgagees allow further time for one month more on condition that a further sum of Rs. 5,000 would be paid to them for interest. The defendant kept the plaintiff under the impression that he would complete the transactions and execute all the documents and pay the purchase price, and for that purpose all documents were prepared and approved of and all facilities were given by the plaintiff to the defendant and the plaintiff was willing to carry out his agreement. The defendant, however, had failed and neglected to carry out his agreement and the result was that the valuable property of the plaintiff was sold by public auction at the instance of the mortgagees and realized Rs. 1,65,000; but it was agreed to be sold to the defendant for Rs. 2 lacs and it was worth more. The plaintiff further said that he had suffered serious damage by the defendant breaking the agreement and therefore claimed from the defendant Rs. 47,027 as damages.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted the agreement, but he denied that the plaintiff saw Mr. Girdharlal at his request. He said that he paid to the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 as earnest money on June 4, 1912, also believed that the same was paid by the plaintiff to his mortgagees. He further said that the plaintiff not being ready or able to fulfill the agreement, he was not entitled to recover any sum from him as damages. He counter-claimed against the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 paid as earnest money with interest at 9 per cent and all the other sums lent an advanced to the plaintiff with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. He further said that the plaintiff on October, 19, 1912, wrongfully attached his property before judgment. He, therefore, counterclaimed against the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000.

The case is proceeding

APPEAL BY A DOCTOR.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bachelor heard an appeal preferred by Dr. Dinanath Balkhrishna Dandeker against a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

The Hon. the Advocate General and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the appellant while Messrs R. D. N. Wadia, with Mr. Baptista and Mr. Desai, instructed by Mr. Surgmal B. Mehta, conducted the respondent's case.

The suit was filed by Indumal Nemchand and others, carrying on business in Bombay in the name of Rajmal Jevercrand, against Kundanmal Indermal and two others, including the appellant, Dr. Dandekar) who were carrying on business in the name of Indermal Kendammal, praying that the defendents be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,950 with interest due by the defendant's firm to the plaintiff's firm as the balance of amounts advanced to the former by the latter. The first two defendants did not put in an appearance, and the only defendant, who filed his written statement was Dr. Dandeker, who denied that he was a partner in the defendant's firm or that he had any connection with. At the hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman, the only issue raised, therefore, was whether the third defendant, Dr. Dandaker, was at any time a partner in the firm of Indermal Kendanmal. His Lordship, after hearing the suit, delivered his judgment on January 6, 1913, holding that the appellant was and had from the first been a partner in the defendant's firm, and passed a decree against all the three defendants with costs. against this decision the appellant filed an appeal, which was called on for hewing yesterday before the above bench.

The appellant, Dr. Dandekar, is a Justice of the Peace, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a member of the Muncipal Corporation, and vice-president of the honourable badge of the Order of St. John in connection with the Ambulance Brigade, and is also a Rao Bahudur.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, in opening the case, said that Dr. Dandekar and his brother, Hari Bhav, who also practised as a doctor, although he was not a qualified medical man, were partners apearently in their medical carrings. In April 1911 or thereabout at firm called Laxmikant Sangildas was started at, Dana Bunder, Bombay, and the partners in that firm were HariBhav as apparently representing. Kundamal, financed the firm of Indumal Kundanmal to the extent of Rs. 35,000. Laxmikant Sangildas also advanced Rs. 9,031. On March 9,19,12 a warrant was given by Kundanmal to a pleader to file suit against debter of the firm of Indermal Kundanmal in the Small Causes Court. In that warrant, the name of Dr. Dandekar appeared as a partner. On March 11, 1912, Kundanmal left Bombay for Oodeypur and he returned only on one occasion, and then secretly, and for a day only. When he went away, the firm of Indermal Kundanmal was already in difficulties. In June, 1912, a suit was filed in the Small Causes Court by Rekhabdas against the firm of Indumal Kundanmal in which it was alleged that Dr. Dandelkar was a partner. In August it came in for a hearing. On August 15 this suit was filed. At or about that time Surajmal, who had remained in Bombay all along, packed up the books of the firm and took them away. According to the evidence, the liabilities of the firm of Indermal Kundanmal appeared to be Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 17,000. There was no hope for the creditors to recover any thing from the two Marwadis, Kundanmal and Surajmal, and their only hope of recovery was by making out that Dr. Dandekar was a partner.

The Advocate-General read further and criticised the evidence in the case and had not finished his address when ths court adjourned for Monday next.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Hon. Mr Justice Macleod yesterday disposed of a suit filed by Abdulla Kara against Sadanand Jaganath and others for the recovery of Rs. 3,484, being damage's for breach of constract.

Mr. Rangneker, instructed by Messrs. Manecklal and Co., was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Munsaf, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, defended.

After recording the evidence and hearing arguments of counsel, his Lordship dismissed the suit and ordered that each party should bear his own costs.

In the other suit the Court passed a decree for the defendant for Rs. 1,537; the plaintiff to bear his own costs and three-fourths of the defendants.

POLICE COURTS.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

A WIFE'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which a Parsi woman, Jerbai Framji, claimed separation maintenance against her husband, Framji Dadabhai, on grounds of misconduct.

Mr. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for the applicant; and Mr, Khursed F. Nariman appeared for the respondent.

The petitioner stated that she was married in 1890 in Bombay and lived with her husband for some time in Bombay and in Gujarat. Afterwards the respondent left for service in a Native State. He was not heard of for several years, nor did he send her any money for her maintenance. The next heard of him was that he had come to Bombay and had made arrangements to marry a young girl, when the parent of the petitioner informed the other party of the fact of his being married, and the arrangement was broken off. When her husband again came to Bombay he offered to take her to the place of his employment, but she declined to go with him, as he was of a bad character.

The petitioner stated that her husband was now earning Rs. 150 per mensem, and claimed Rs. 45 for separation maintenance.

Mr. Nariman, on behalf of the respondent, stated that his client was willing and anxious to take his wife to his house at Sikkur, where he was employed, but the parents of his wife were unwilling to send her to the place as it was about four days' journey from Bombay and they called it a jungle. He could not afford to give up his employment at Sikkur to come to Bombay and live with his wife. The allegations regarding his preparations for marriage and misconduct, etc., were inventions created to prejudice the mind of the Court.

The father of the petitioner said that he would allow his daughter to live with her husband in Bombay, but would not trust her with him out of Bombay

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the applicant and the statement of the respondent, dimissed the petition, remarking that sufficient grounds for separate maintenance had not been made out, specially when the respondent was ready and willing to take and keep her and when no evidence had been adduced regarding his misconduct.

ST OLEN PROPERTY OFFERED TO OWNER FOR SALE.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday sentenced one Karim Gulabkhan, a Mahomedan aged 22, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of two walking-sticks valued at Rs. 2 belonging to one Usman Umar, who has a shop in Church Gate Street for the sale of second-hand articles. The complainant missed the walking sticks from his shop on the 12th instant. On Thursday he had occasion to go to Null Bazar and there the accused offered the sticks to him for sale. The complainant immediately recognised the sticks as his own and handed over the accused to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions, and the Magistrate sentenced him as stated.

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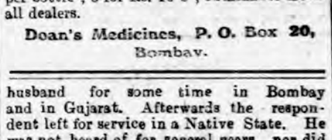

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 15th August, 1913.

THE POOR MILLIONAIRE.

The death of one millionaire, and the disappearance of another, within the last six months have been events which have evoked the usual lessons in the obvious, with which, upon occasions of this description, amateur moralists are in the habit of regaling us. It becomes, perhaps, a little tiresome to be perpetually told how little of real enjoyment lies in the possession of that wealth which we all covet, and which, in varying degrees of earnestness we all pursue: we may patiently listen or read while the homilies are worked up to the inevitable conclusion, to the inescapable moral of the vanity of riches, but it is to be feared that most of us remain unregenerate and that our usual comment is an envious sigh. In the funeral orations preached by unofficial commentators after the obsequies of the very wealthy, two statements are generally made, from which a warning to the covetous may be extracted. We are asked, first of all, to observe the impotence of money at the approach of Death, the powerlessness of gold to buy even an hour's respite, when the last sands of life are dropping through the glass. The picture, which is conjured up in our imaginations by fanciful descriptions of the death-bed of a millionaire, is quite an impressive one; we see surgeons and physicians gathered together, representing thousands of pounds in wasted fees; we see poor Midas slipping through their skilled hands, unable, in spite of his opulence, to attain length of days, to buy that which is Fate's free gift to any old mendicant by the roadside. If we are sufficiently unsentimental to demand facts instead of fancy, we shall find that we are wasting sympathy over the premature decease of the typical moneyed man: statistics show us that as a rule the very wealthy are not cut off in their youth, or even in their prime; the average age of death for the millionaire is old age, so that even if he is powerless to purchase bodily immortality, he does all that can be expected of any human being, he prolongs his life up to, and often beyond, the allotted span. We cannot, in England, produce millionaires of the amazing magnitude which America evolves, but nevertheless we have had a few imposing representatives of our own, whose estates have been sufficiently large to bring them within the moralist's scope. Statistics, taken over a considerable period, show us the average age attained by the great capitalists, as seventy-six years: this respectable figure is a witness not only to the wholesomeness of work, but to the fact that health and wealth are by no means an impossible combination.

The other argument, by which we ought to be reasoned out of undue envy, is the contention that, long or short, the life of the millionaire is not a happy one; few or many, his days are evil, he builds up for himself a monument which will be divided and dispersed almost before his expensive tombstone has settled into its place. He never knows whether he possesses real friendship and love, or merely their interested similitudes, satiety follows inexorably upon all his pleasures, because they are so easily commanded; his view of existence wears a monotonously uniform tint, the jaundiced hue which is reflected from his gold. As long as he lives and breathes, people are interested in him for the sake of what they can, or may get out of him: at his death they discuss (to use a current and rather brutal colloquialism) what he will "cut up for." This is the epitome of the millionaire's career, as shown for the benefit of the poor, and of the moderately well-to-do, who might otherwise feel that there was injustice in a Scheme of Things which allows one man to own as many millions as another possesses thousands, hundreds, or units of pounds as available capital. This imaginary presentation of a wealthy man's woes has often been worked up into an argument which is at best very fallacious. The concrete fact of the millions is supposed to be outbalanced by the questionable fact of the poorer man's superior capacity for enjoyment: the certainty of chronic impecuniosity is weighed against a suppositious state of being perpetually *blase*, and we are asked to believe that the scales are practically level.

Common-sense, unfortunately, leads us to reject these well-meant attempts at consolation; we cannot accept the placid generalizations which represent the well-known kings of finance as miserable monarchs, whose crowns press heavily upon their brows, Thanks to the reviewers, and to the modern passion for biographical details, the most intimate facts about the lives of conspicuous people are accessible to everyone. One can learn as much about the daily routine of a millionaire's household, as if one were his valet or his wife's confidential maid, and as a rule one is more astonished at the simplicity than abashed at the splendour. Why also should we suppose that the money magnate is necessarily cut-off from domestic joys from the comfort of disinterested friendship? May he not have married before he was a king, before he was even a prince in disguise? May he not own a few of those firm friends, cronies who have been drawn together by the bond of shared adventures, of bad times weathered together, of good times enjoyed in each other's company? Let us at least be honest with the world and with ourselves: in our heart of hearts we do not pity the millionaire, we are not sincere when we express reluctance to change places with him. We know all the truisms by now, we need not deny them: the millionaire can only wear one coat at a time . . . but we should like to have that fur-lined coat. He can only drive in one motor at a time . . . but we should like to own that 50 h. p. car. He has got to grow old, to fail in health, to die, just like the meanest of mortals . . . but we should liketo have had his income, were it only for a day. If he has sorrows, so have we; let us keep our pity for ourselves instead of wasting it upon his woes, for whatever we may say in sympathy, in our inmost thought there lurks a reflection which may be paraphrased in the words of a time-honoured jest:—"I only wish I 'ad 'alf 'is complaint."

LEADER OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

By the death of August Bebel, a great force in contemporary German politics, is withdrawn. He long stood at the head of the Social Democratic party, and though not nominally its president or leader, as its rules do not recognise such a position, he was certainly the most influential member of the party, which has steadily grown with the growth of the German Empire since its foundation in 1870. Of course, the Social Democrats have not relished at all the Imperialist policy of that Empire under Bismarck and his successors, and have consistently opposed the strong spirit of militarism which inspires it; yet they are patriotic Germans none the less, and Bebel, their chief spokesman, publicly stated that a foreign attack on the Fatherland will find the Social Democrats as ardently fighting for it as any Imperialists. He was a great figure in the war that Bismarck vigorously waged against the Socialists after making his peace with the Catholic Church and putting an end to the famous Kulturkampf; but that man of blood and iron in the end was no more successful against Bebel and the Democrats than against the might of the Church. "I will *not* go to Canossa" was Bismarck's famous and dramatic utterance at the commencement of his war with the Church. Yet a Protestant historian, Prof. Oncken of Heidelberg, is constrained to declare in the Cambridge modern history that in the end the journey to Canossa *was* made; it was made in an easy and undramatic manner, "but it nevertheless took place." So also with the war against Social Democracy, Bebel had opposed in the Reichstag the annexation of Alsace Lorraine immediately after the war with the French and his party showed full sympathy with the Commune of Paris. This, said Bismarck, had opened his eyes to the grave danger of Bebel and his Socialist views and determined him to crush Socialism and its leaders. But Bebel's persecution and numerous prosecutions only increased his influence and strengthened his cause. Bismarck was obliged to confess, as he did in the message from the Throne to Parliament of Nov. 1881, that the cure for social evils was not to be sought solely in repression but also in the promotion of the workmen's well-being. He initiated social legislation regarding the insurance of workmen against accident, the establishment of sick funds, and went so far as to pass loans during the decade 1882-91 regarding state insurance against illness, old age and incapacity. This was a great triumph for Bebel and the various Socialist parties, for there were several in the academic Socialists, the Christian Socialists and others. This legislation showed great courage on Bismarck's part for it was a complete breach with the doctrine of *laisser faire* then supreme in England and on the Continent. But the spirit of Bebel and Marx, his master, had inspired Prussia in the previous century, and the ideas of Kant and Hegel as to the moral obligations of the State were the basis of the former's economic views. Of the views of Karl Marx as expounded in his epoch-marking work *Capital*, Bebel was an enthusiastic follower. Ferdinand Lassalle, a brilliant demagogue, held somewhat opposing views and there was at first a great conflict between the two schools; but mainly by Bebel's efforts a reconciliation was brought about and the two combined in a single party working for common Socialist needs in the Reichstag. Bebel was a worker rather than a thinker, though he wrote some books and made a certain name as a man of thought. His book on the German Peasants' War is a powerful picture of the economic misery to which militarism, in his view, is bringing his country.

THE NEW RIFLE.

The issue of the new rifle, with which our troops are to be re-armed, will be delayed a little longer in order to give time to solve one of the inherent defects of all quick-firing small arms. Colonel Seely has nothing but unqualified praise for the new weapon. It has exceeded expectation in some points and has come well up to expectation in others, but the rifle whilst quick-firing unduly heats up. He is sanguine that this defect will be eliminated by, apparently, a reconstruction of the ammunition. The increased power charge and the increased velocity of the bullet naturally set up a higher temperature than a lower power charge and bullet. It is satisfactory to find that the new rifle is a very accurate weapon and that the "peep" sight finds much favour amongst its users. Colonel Seely, in dealing with the new rifle in the House of Commons the other night, touched the proper chord when he assured the House that the Government would leave nothing undone to give the army the best possible rifle—a sentiment which evoked applause from all parts of the House, except the Labour-Socialist section—and that too, at the earliest possible moment. It seems a pity that Colonel Seely was not on so safe ground when dealing with the question of army aeroplanes. The allegations made by Mr. Joynson-Hicks and Colonel Sandys to the effect that the number of effective aeroplanes was much below the number mentioned by Colonel Seely on a recent date were largely borne out by the results of the inspection which they had been challenged to make. According to their report they found only some 50 effective aeroplanes instead of 120, the balance being under repair or unable to fly. Colonel Seely's reply was not a convincing one, and the House felt it, particularly when he said that when you wanted one hundred effectives you had to keep two hundred machines in stock.

THE REVOLT OF LABOUR.

This is an age of industrial strifes. They are confined to no country in particular, and their causes are, in the majority of cases, very much the same at the root. The forces at work may be split into two classes: first, moderate opinion which, after weighing up the increased cost of living and the increasing part industry plays in the well-being of a community, seeks to improve the condition under which workers labour; second, extreme opinion, fostered by unscrupulous and dishonest agitators, who for pay will stir up storm and strife where peaceful and persevering methods would succeed just as quickly. The former section has to be, and is being, considered—this is recognised on all sides; but on the other hand it is the duty to itself of every community to disassociate from and condemn the latter class. We have only just had the trouble on the Rand when we find a similar condition of seething unrest in the mining centres of Vancouver. We have yet to learn the causes, but it appears that the strike has been going on for three months. The strikers have attacked the police and non-unionists, and troops, with maxim guns, have been dispatched to the various places which are under martial law. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the conditions are not any worse here than those on the Rand; but moderate opinion won the day in South Africa and saved the country from further bloodshed and disaster. The example should not be lost on the miners of British Columbia, and if wiser counsels will prevail there Labour will have won another triumph which will not go unobserved or unrecognised.

EDUCATION FOR MILL CHILDREN.

A NOTABLE contribution to the question of education for mill-children is published, in another column, in the communication addressed by the Millhands' Association to the special committee which has been appointed on this subject. We have suggested in this matter, on account of the peculiar circumstances of the mill-children, that Government should not hesitate to use compulsion if their regular attendance at school can be secured in no other manner. It is interesting to find that the Mill-hands' Association is also in favour of compulsion. It evidently represents only a portion of the mill employees; for it remarks that compulsion will probably be looked upon as a hardship by some parents, but it is something to find that the leaders and a section of the millhands are ready to accept this measure. Its suggestion that prizes should be given for regular attendance is certainly good, but the proposal that from the very outset a system of fines should be introduced for inattendance is clearly too drastic, and is not one which the committee is in the least likely to adopt. It is very evident that a great factor in the question of attendance will be the adequate provision of schools within reasonable distances of every mill or factory, and in this connection particular attention should be paid to the suggestion that schools should not be built in mill compounds.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

REFORM AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In places where Anglo-Indians and Indians congregate but not, I fear, in many other places the interesting scheme adumbrated by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords yesterday is the subject of much talk to-day, but the general opinion seems to be that we must know more before a final judgment can be passed. I hope that the *Times* is not going to cut down its Parliamentary reports, but obviously Lord Crewe's remarks are not given by that journal *verbatim et literatim*. He spoke for an hour, and the *Times* has given him less than a column. Perhaps more light will be thrown on the matter by Mr. Montagu when he makes his Budget Speech next week. But, as Lord Crewe pointed out, his statement was somewhat provisional, and the ideas he put forward may be modified by the Royal Commission over which sits Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The terms of reference provide that the Commission should report "as to the suitability of the financial organization and procedure of the India Office." He cannot foretell what recommendations the Commission will make. They have informed him they have not so far touched upon India Office organization. He is anxious, he says, not to propose anything beforehand which will be incompatible with their recommendations, and he has no doubt they will be equally unwilling to propose any form of office re-organisation which will be incompatible in a general sense with the outline which he put before the House. In the circumstance perhaps it would have been better if Lord Crewe had deferred saying anything about his plan until the Comission had brought their labour to a conclusion. Contrary to expectation, there was no debate on Lord Crewe's speech, Lord Cromer merely expressing his pleasure that there is to be no statutory alterations in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, and Viscount Midleton promising careful consideration of the Indian Minister's statement.

THE I. C. S.

The place of honour in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* is given to an article by Sir William Lee-Warner on "The Indian Civil Service." At the outset he declares that the present system, by which candidates for the Home, Indian, and Colonial Civil Services all go up for the same examination, has failed, and that the question will presently be considered whether the Indian candidates, by which presumably he means the candidates for the Indian Service, English and Indian alike, had not better be selected by some other process. I have not had time to study the article carefully, but from the hasty perusal that is alone possible to-day I infer that by failure he means the inability of India to attract all the best of the successful competitors. I am not sure, however, that he is not referring to the problem regarding Indian candidates which forms the subject of the concluding half of the article. Needless to say that he will not look out for simultaneous examinations as a solution of the problem. "As well might the Derby race be run at various centres at nominally the same time." "The wit of man could not prevent a leakage of the papers in an examination concluded at the 'same' time in Asia and Europe while uniformity in the conduct of it and an early publication of results would be impossible." These are some of the reasons he urges against the establishment of simultaneous examinations for the *Corps d'elite* of the Indian Administration. As I understand him, he not only opposes simultaneous examinations but, thinks Indians would have a better chance if they give up coming to England to compete in the examination here, and were chosen in some other way. In short he proposes that there should be a "training college" for each province or group of provinces, where candidates could be educated for the provincial services and the Indian Civil Service, a course of at least three years being presented. He points out that the portals of open competition would remain open to all qualified candidates, the assignment of "reserved posts" to the Indian Colleges depending upon the results of the annual examinations. At any rate this would be an improvement on the manner in which the Statutory Service was recruited, but already the objection is raised that a vague promise of places available from time to time will not do. This point is made by the *Westminster Gazette* which also hopes that it may be possible to arrange that the Indian candidates shall spend at least a portion of their period of training in England. As might be expected with his antecedents Sir William Lee-Warner attaches very much importance to public school and University training without which it is quite impossible for a man to have character as well as ability, and he is apparently against lowering the present age for examination and would even, if the assumption of the *Westminster Gazette* is right, add to the period of probation before the candidate goes to India. "We cannot," says the *Westminster Gazette*, "think that this proposal is likely to be adopted." His words are as follows:—"The maximum age of admission fixed at twenty-three to twenty-four years allows the stream of higher education to flow into the examination room and so long as the competitive systems keeps open this channel, no fear need be entertained on the score of the subsequent training of selected candidates . . . . But without sacrificing the main object of utilising the supplies furnished by English, Scottish and Irish colleges, it would be easy to add six months to the year of training at Home.

NEW DELHI.

Whatever his superficial critics may say, Sir Bradford Leslie himself does not think that he has been pulverised by the Town Planning Committee in their elaborate report on the scheme he unfolded to the Indian Sections of the Royal Society of Arts. Indeed he claims that by the incorporation in the final lay-out of the weir, the lake, the reclamations and the formations and contouring of the river bank, the main features of his proposal have been accepted as essential. "This satisfactory result," he continues, "is entirely due to the valuable discussion elicited by the reading of the paper at the Royal Society of Arts, and I trust will be gratifying to the distinguished men who took part therein. Incidentally he expresses the opinion in which, as I happen to know, he is supported by some competent authorities, that the whole of the very frontage in the Civil Stations must eventually be reclaimed. "It is quite possible," said Sir James Wilson in his speech in the discussion referred to, "that future generations of the inhabitants of Delhi will bless the name of Sir Bradford Leslie for having given them a new lease of life." This prediction may yet be realised.

THE SYDENHAM WHITE ELEPHANT.

The Lord Mayor of London, I see, says he wants about £4,000 or £5,000 more to complete the purchase of the Crystal Palace. He had better not ask the Head Master of Dulwich College (Mr. A. H. Gilkes) to help him to raise the additional money. The Crystal Palace, as those who know the neighbourhood are aware, is within a mile or two of the famous school which has given so many distinguished men to India. Yesterday was Speech-day at the Dulwich College, and Mr. Gilkes, in the course of the proceedings, said the Crystal Palace had done the school nothing but harm. No present that a parent could give his child was, the Headmaster added, likely to do more mischief than a season ticket to the Palace. Lord Cheylesmore, who presided, said he was still a member of the London County Council, which had taken rather an active part in securing the Palace. He had no idea it was so detrimental to the boys at Dulwich College, and perhaps he should not have taken the part in it he did. He had a sentimental feeling about the Crystal Palace as he remembered it in its old Hyde Park days. Sentiment of this kind has, I fancied, opened the pockets of many who have subscribed. The Crystal Palace has really quite outlived its usefulness and all that was necessary when it failed as a Show, and bankruptcy stared it in the face, was to preserve the ground as an open space for the benefit of the locality with money which the locality should and might easily have found.

LADY SYBIL SMITH, THE SUFFRAGETTE.

The egregious Mr. McKenna replying to a question about the alteration of the sentences of Lady Sybil Smith, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and another lady from fourteen to four days' imprisonment is reported to have said that it was pointed out to the Magistrate that they were not militants habitually engaged in criminal methods. Was it also pointed out to the Magistrate that Lady Sybil Smith is closely connected by marriage with a Cabinet Minister? Mrs. Sydney Buxton is the sister of Mr. Smith, Lady Sybil's poor husband. I say poor, for, unless rumour is untrue, he by no means sympathises with her feminist methods. His father was the late Mr. Hugh C. Smith, an opulent wharfinger, and his mother one of the Adeanes of Cambridgeshire. Lady Sybil gave evidence in the recent test action brought against certain "Suffs" to recover damages for their window-smashing campaign and her replies to the qustions of the ironical Mr. Justice Darling were rather amusing especially to her friends in Society. Incidentally, if I remember correctly, she styled herself a Tolstoian, whatever that may be. She is a daughter of the Earl of Antrim, and on her mother's side a niece of Earl Grey. Mr. George had a novel experience yesterday; he addressed a gathering of ten thousand persons without a single interruption from a suffragist, male or female. There did not seem to have been any attempts to exclude women from the meeting, but a special brigade of three hundred brawny quarrymen had been enrolled as stewards and the Suffragists had probably not forgotten what happened on a previous occasion in the Principality when they disturbed one of Mr. George's meetings. The "brutal Saxons" are certainly more tender to the military women than the sentimental Welsh and Irish.

THE LADIES' DRESSES.

Sir George Birdwood writes:—"My own unfeigned and frank opinion of the discussion in the half-penny newspapers, with snapped photographic illustrations, is that it is but an added symptom of the dishonesty into which English journalism is drifting, now that it is being degraded to a mere means of hasty money-making by paid advertisements. Such idiotic discussions, especially if tainted with pruriency, tend, for the time, to greatly enlarge the circulation of these popular 'rags'; and as the Editor is no longer in chief command of even our penny papers, but the Proprietor, or Boss, and his servant, the Manager, the vogue of such discussions and of interviews is becoming a daily growing and most contemptible feature of the London daily press.

As for the vehement criticisms on the passing fashion of ladies' dresses, as they are based only on a knowledge of modern costumes, which no longer among us, outside our priestly and regal and some other official vestments, have any sacramental character, and altogether ignore the anthropological basis of clothing, as also of the sacramentality of nakedness, they are altogether lacking in substance and authority.

From the conventional point of view, whatever mode of dressing, or undressing, is in fashion is decent; and nothing is more reprehensible than dressing or undressing out of fashion. From the artistic point of view which is eternally the true and moral point of view, and the common sense point of view, the costume that gives full play to the lines of beauty, and veils them wherever in the race, or in the individual, they fail in beauty, is decent and most becoming however scanty: and of course the scantier the more healthy. Isandwana was lost by us, and won by the Hottentots, because we were fully clothed and they stark naked. The Greek costume of men and women was perfect in their climate; and so is the Scot's national costume—the kilt—for men in our climate; and in kilts we should never have lost Isandwana. The Greekish costume of the women of India—India of the Hindus—giving as full play to the legs as to the arms, is, to-day, the most natural, the most charming and the most modest in the world;—so frank, and free, and so unconsciously worn. Mandeville, not Sir John, the traveller, or rather the author of his famous book of travels, but Bernard, the author of the "Fable of the Bees or Private Vices, Public Benefits,"—a book no one within my knowledge has ever possessed but myself—says with reference to the ways of our ladies of his age:—"Modesty should begin where

(*Continued on page 13.*)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XVI. (*continued*).

"NOTHING, you dear old chap," said Champernowne. "I'm worried about my wife."

"She isn't ill is she?" asked Bleazby.

"No," said Lord Champernowne, arranging the letters in piles in front of him. "But she—well, I hardly like to tell you."

"Don't, if it's nothing to do with me."

"It's everything to do with you, Bleazby. My wife has taken a violent dislike to our work."

"Merciful heavens, you don't say that Champernowne!" And there was an anxious look in Bleazby's eyes.

"Yes, it is true, I'm afraid. I've seen it coming for some time. We have been married for just over a year, and at first—for about six months—she was as keen as I am. Then she began to be indifferent, and she made an objection to that last ten thousand I gave you. Now she says that it's devil's work or something to that effect. She has even hinted that she'd like to found a great Liberal salon in London."

Bleazby laughed, but there was no laughter in his eyes.

"Women are like that," he said. "I expect you've talked to her so much of our work that she's tired of it."

Champernowne picked up a great sheaf of letters and went into the next room, where there were a dozen clerks and typists. Bleazby stroked his red beard thoughtfully.

"His mother still an invalid" he said to himself. "His wife trying to hamper him in the work of his heart and brain. No wonder the poor boy looks worried. And we could do with a great deal more money just now."

But Bleazby did not refer to the matter again when Champernowne, after an absence of half an hour, returned to the room. And for the rest of the day they were both busy arranging election campaigns all over England, interviewing one caller after another, dictating telegraphing and seeing to the thousand and one details of a work that required unremitting patience, untiring energy, and a clearness of brain that must not allow itself to be dulled even by hours of office routine.

At half-past six Champernowne left the office in Old Queen Street, Westminster, stepped in to the big motor that was waiting outside, and was driven back to his splendid new residence in Park Lane. His lips were tightly pressed together and his brows puckered in a frown.

"I don't understand Mamie at all," he thought. "It isn't her refusal to give more money that matters so much It is her attitude. One wants a wife to sympathize, to help in one's work."

And as he leant back on the cushions with folded arms he thought of the gulf that was widening between him and his wife. Her love, a fierce flame of passion, had apparently burnt itself out in less than a year. Perhaps—so he said to himself—there had been but little fuel to feed it. He had liked the girl as a friend but his pretence of love had been a very poor thing indeed. Mamie, shrewd little American that she was, had soon realized that he had married her for her money, and had not realized that he had made a sacrifice for his mother's sake. If there had been any open breach between them, any violent scene he might have told her the truth. But at present everything lay beneath the surface, which was calm. Both had avoided a quarrel. Even over the matter of the subscription to the Freedom League there had been nothing in the nature of a scene. Perhaps, thought Champernowne, that was unfortunate. A scene would clear the air. He was certain that his wife thought him a fortune-hunter, but he never could accuse her of thinking such a thing. He could not defend himself till he was attacked.

His mother's illness was another continual anxiety. As the months had passed, and Lady Champernowne still found herself an invalid confined to her bed, she had grown morbid and irritable. It was a harder task than ever to give her hope—that hope without which she might sink into an apathy that would end in death. Lord Champernowne had struggled manfully to hide the aching pain of his heart, but the task was almost more than he had the strength to accomplish. His mother seemed to find her only happiness in a continual stream of visitors, both at Park Lane and Maiden Tolhurst, and in the purchase of enormous quantities of costly and beautiful clothes. She never wore them, but she had had a model made—a model with a frame of steel and a wonderfully life-like head and bust of herself fashioned in wax. This was placed in the bedroom, and two or three times a day the dresses were changed on it.

"That is Mirabelle," she used to say to any fresh visitor. "When I am talking to you, look at that. I should be wearing those clothes if I was well enough. Don't laugh at the fancies of an invalid. It gives me pleasure to think of myself like that." And Mamie paid cheerfully for the clothes, paid cheerfully for everything that the sick woman fancied. It almost seemed as though she drew closer and closer to the Dowager Lady Champernowne as she moved farther and farther away from the man she had once loved. Her husband thanked Heaven for that, at any rate.

And lastly there was the shadow of Boanerges Scott—grim, silent, and implacable. Lord Champernowne, on his return from his honeymoon, had had an interview with the financier, and had endeavoured to thrash matters out Boanerges Scott had said that for the present he intended to do nothing, for the sake of the Dowager Lady Champernowne He had added that if Lord Champernowne cared to bring an action for libel, all information would be placed in the hands of the police. In that case, of course, the blame for anything that might happen to Lady Champernowne would fall on the shoulders of her son. Lord Champernowne had left the financier's house, vowing to have the matter cleared up at once. But the months had gone by and he had done nothing. And every time he saw his mother, he realized that he could do nothing. There was just the chance that he could not prove his innocence, and that, though the evidence might not be strong enough to condemn him, the world would believe that he was guilty. The scandal of the inquest had almost died away, but any further circumstantial evidence against him would place him for ever among the ranks of those individuals who were looked upon as fortunate to escape the punishment of their crime. For the present he was safe. But Boanerges Scott was always there—a gigantic menace to his mother's life—a hard, cruel man who would strike when it pleased him to do so.

Small wonder that Lord Champernowne's face was white and haggard, and that there was a look of weariness in his eyes. A man cannot carry burdens like these without showing some signs of mental and physical fatigue.

When he entered the great marble palace in Park Lane, a footman told him that his wife wished to see him in her boudoir. He made his way straight to the drawing-room that looked over the Park. It was aglow with the rays of the setting sun.

He smiled, and kissed his wife, as he always did when he returned from his day's work. It was a worthless piece of formality, but he believed that it was required of him. His mother had told him that it was quite middle class, and he had admitted that perhaps it was.

"That woman has been to see you," said Mamie, coldly.

"What woman, my dear girl?"

"Miss Kenyon," she answered. "I told her you were out, and I had a talk with her."

"Why do you speak of her as 'that woman'?" he said, stiffly.

"Oh, I don't know," she laughed.

"Isn't it just a—a little bit vulgar, Mamie? Well, what did she want?"

"She wanted to see you—on business."

She watched his face carefully as she spoke She noticed that the colour had come into his white cheeks.

"What business, Mamie?" he queried, calmly.

"Something to do with her Golden Light Guild, I believe. I told her that she had better see you at your office"

"Yes," he answered, quietly, "she ought to have called at my office. How is my mother this evening?"

"Quite in good spirits. A new evening dress has just come. It has cost a hundred guineas."

"You are kind—generous to her. You grudge her nothing."

"Nothing, Jack," was the cold reply. "She can have anything she chooses to ask for."

He laughed. "I—I am a little inclined to envy her," he said, reproachfully.

"It is wrong of you to say that—I give you all you ask—I have given you all I have in the world. But I won't pour money into the coffers of the Freedom League any longer. I want you to shake yourself free of these robbers. They're only after your money."

"I don't think so," he answered, gently. "I told Bleazby to-day that he couldn't have any more money. He was quite pleasant about it. Well, what did you want to see me about, Mamie?"

"To tell you of Miss Kenyon's visit."

"Was that all?"

"No. I won't have her calling at the house. If you like to see her at your office, that is no affair of mine. But I won't have her calling here."

"I will see that she does not come again," he answered, quietly; "and now I think I'll have a chat with my mother before dinner."

He left the boudoir and made his way up to his mother's bedroom. It was a large apartment on the second floor of the house, over part of the great salon, and had two big bay windows overlooking the park. The furniture was in Lady Champernowne's favourite Louis XV. style, and was even more costly and magnificent than that at Maiden Tolhurst. In one corner of the room there was an elaborately-fashioned chair of mahogany and silver. It had four pneumatic tyred wheels and was large enough for the invalid to lie full length upon it. This could be wheeled on to the landing, where there was a lift, and taken down to the ground floor, and thence out of doors into the park or wherever else Lady Champernowne wished to go for her afternoon drive. Near one of the windows, so that the evening light shone full upon it, stood the lay figure, clothed in one of Worth's magnificent creations, a glittering column of white lace and black silk and gold. The face, natural and life-like, was a remarkable portrait of Lady Champernowne. There was a smile upon the lips, and sometimes, in the dusk, Lord Champernowne could almost fancy that it was his mother standing there, as well and strong as she had ever been. He hated the thing with a bitter hatred, and could hardly even look at it without a shudder.

"How do you like it, dear?" asked Lady Champernowne, as he came to her bedside and kissed her. "My new dress, I mean."

"I think it is beautiful, mother dear," he replied, with a mere glance at the figure by the window.

"I think so, too," she said, rapturously. "Perhaps I shall wear it myself this autumn. The doctors say that if I go on as well as I am going on now, I may be able to put on my clothes in a month or two—not walk you know, but just get into my clothes and lie down."

"I am sure you will," he said, with a smile; "and by the winter you will be all the better for your long rest. You have been a dear little patient mother"

"Eighteen months of it," she said, with a sigh. "It has seemed like eighteen years. I am getting an old woman, Jack. There are many grey hairs in my head, or there would be if I allowed them to remain there."

"You look as young as ever," he said, earnestly, "and far more beautiful."

"You dear, flattering boy," she laughed.

"No, I mean it," he said. "You look younger, and you are certainly more beautiful.

It was true. The long rest, the absence of continual excitement, seemed to have taken a year or two from Lady Champernowne's age. And her beauty was more striking and wonderful than ever—the delicate spiritual beauty which is so often given to invalids, even if Nature has not blessed them with their share of good looks.

"It is because you have made me happy," she said, stroking his hand. But I sometimes think of what would have happened if you hadn't married Mamie. It is like a horrible nightmare. Mamie is so sweet and kind. If she were my own daughter, she could not do more for me. You are the luckiest of men, Jack."

"Yes, I am," he answered, and he tried his best to speak as though he meant it.

"Diana Kenyon has been here this afternoon" Lady Champernowne continued. "I had a few minutes' chat with her."

Did you? Mamie did not tell me that."

"Yes, I wished to see her. She was very kind, but I am more than ever thankful that nothing came of that affair."

Lord Champernowne did not reply. Often during the last three or four months his thoughts had turned to Diana Kenyon, and he had felt an irresistable longing to see her again. He had even begun to think that he had judged her hardly, that he had really been a coward, and that it was he himself who had made their marriage impossible. But he told himself again and again that she could never have cared for him, and he thrust the new ideas out of his head. In any case, he said to himself, it did not matter now. Diana Kenyon belonged to his past life. His plain duty was to be loyal in word and thought to the woman who was his wife—the woman who had done so much for him.

"The girl has not improved," Lady Champernowne continued. "She has grown hard and business-like. Her voice is louder, too. I suppose that is due to her speaking so much. I don't approve of her work at all, nor does her mother."

"I hear she is doing good work," the young man answered, quietly. "Certainly the Golden Light Guild will soon be a political force to be reckoned with."

"It doesn't appeal to me. It did once before I knew more about it. I used to subscribe, but I thought then that its main object was charity. But all this suffragette business—I have more respect for the women who brawl and go to prison. Well, we won't talk of it, or I shall get angry, and that is bad for me. How is your own work, dear?"

He told her about the forthcoming lection, of the possibility of winning as many as a hundred seats, and holding the absolute control of the House of Commons, of the little band, some thirty in number, who called themselves Tory Socialists in the House of Lords, of the growing feeling among the rich that it would be better to fight on the side of the poor than on the side of the middle classes, and so on and so on, till there was twilight in the room, and the slim figure by the window stood out against a red glow of sky and looked more life-like than ever.

At last Lord Champernowne looked at the clock, then kissing his mother rang the bell for the nurse, and made his way to his room to dress for dinner. Five minutes later his wife's maid brought a note.

"I shall not be at dinner," he read, "but I wish to see you in my boudoir as soon as possible."

"All right," he said to his valet. "Tell Sadie that I will be with her ladyship in twenty minutes."

He continued his dressing, wondering what the strange message meant. Quarter of an hour later he entered the boudoir, and found his wife in the same clothes which she had worn an hour and a half previously.

"What's up, Mamie?" he queried, closing the door. "Aren't you well?"

She did not answer him. Her face was very white, and there was a look of horror in her eyes. He was frightened thinking that she had suddenly been taken ill, and came towards her. She held out her hands as though to prevent him from coming any nearer.

"What is the matter, my dear child?" he said, moving nearer to her.

She remained motionless for a few seconds, then she suddenly flamed into life. She drooped her hands and thrust them out at him again.

"I did not know," she gasped, in a choking voice, "when I married you—that I had married—a murderer!"

The colour rushed into Champernowne's face, and faded away again, leaving it a ghastly white. The blow had been so sudden, so unexpected, that he met it as though he had actually been guilty of the crime. For a few minutes there was silence, and he shrank from the look of horror in his wife's eyes. Then his anger overcame his fear.

"Are you mad, Mamie?" he asked, coldly.

"Yes, I think so," she cried, hysterically. "I have been dreaming a horrible dream. Yes, I am mad—that is what it is. I have been asleep. I dreamt that a man called Greenhead came to see me, that he sat in that chair there for three quarters of an hour, telling me mad imposible things."

Greenhead?" queried Champernowne. "That scoundrel? What does he want?"

"Money," she replied, grimly.

"Blakmailing, eh? Well, Mamie, aren't you just a little ashamed of yourself?"

"No. He showed me a letter you wrote him when you paid him two thousand pounds. Can you explain it?"

"Of course I can, if you'll listen to me. That was an ugly word you used just now, Mamie. You must apologize for it."

"Apologize?" she repeated, dully. "Yes, perhaps I ought. I don't know. Please explain that two thousand pounds."

He told her the truth, curtly and contemptuously, as though he did not care whether she believed it or not. His wife's words—a mere outburst of melodramatic fury—had stung him to b tter resentment. How differently Diana Kenyon had behaved when she had heard of the miserable business. She had heard his st ry before she had uttered a single word of reproach. And then she was more hurt at his refusal to face his enemies than at the accusation against him. But this woman—his wife! There could be no doubt that her love for him was dead.

"Is that all?" she asked, quietly.

"Yes. you satisfied?"

"I shall be, if you will take proceedings against this rogue, and have him sent to prison"

Lord Champernowne laughed unpleasantly.

"That is quite another matter, Mamie," he said.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that one does not wish to plunge oneself into a scandal if it can be avoided. You wouldn't like that, would you?"

"Then you propose that I should pay this man the thousand a year he asks?"

"I don't propose that you should pay him anything, Mamie. Let the fellow do what he pleases."

She shurgged her shoulders.

"That is not my idea of meeting trouble," she said, coldly.

"Well, it is mine. The fellow won't do anything; he can't do anything. It would be awkward to have all this scandal—for no reason whatever. I've made a fool of myself once, and I intend to keep my head in the future. He can't hurt us."

"Very well," she said, in a hard voice. "The next time he calls I will refuse to see him. That ends the matter."

"Not quite," said Lord Champernowne. "I must ask you to say that you're sorry for having used that ugly word."

"I am sorry," she replied, coldly. "But one is hardly likely to be quite oneself when one has had an interview with Greenhead. I used the wrong word. I should have said 'fool' or "coward.'"

A faint colour came into his cheeks. Then he laughed.

"Neither of these words," he said, slowly, "would be used by a woman who loved her husband. One looks for sympathy in a wife."

She drew herself up and looked at him with hard, steady eyes.

"You will get no sympathy from me," she said, curtly. "I do not love you. Whatever love I had for you is dead. You have killed it. I have done my best—Heaven knows that; I have done my best."

Mamie," he said, in a low voice, "this is horrible—for you to talk like this."

"No; it is more horrible to keep up this farce. You never loved me—you never even pretended to do so. You married me for my money. Well, I was content with that at first; I hoped that love would come. I have been disappointed. This life has eaten into my heart—made a hard, sour woman of me. I cannot pretend any longer. I have reached the end of my tether."

"Mamie, what have I done? Have I ever been unkind to you? We have never even quarrelled—till this evening."

"You do not love me," she replied, in a low, passionate voice. "That is all you have done. And you have killed the love I had for you, that is why it was possible for me to speak to you as I did. The bridge between us is broken. It could not bear the strain of a heavy load such as was thrust upon it just now. I don't believe that you are anything worse than a fool and a coward. If I still loved you I should not even believe that. My eyes have been opened. There is a wide, deep gulf between us, Jack."

"Mamie," he stammered, "this is ghastly business."

"It is—for me. For you things are much the same as they always were. My love meant nothing to you. It was a thing of no value, and having lost it you have lost nothing. For myself, I must make the best of a bad bargain."

He looked appealingly at her hard, white face.

"What can I do, Mamie," he asked, "to set things straight?"

"Nothing," she replied. "I have given up all hope. I realized that as I was talking to that scoundrel Greenhead. Well perhaps we ought to be grateful to him. It is better to tear away the mask and show the real face beneath. We now know exactly how we stand."

"Well, you will come in to dinner," he said, making a brave attempt at a at a smile. "We don't want the servants to talk."

"They won't talk. I told Tilson that I had a bad headache and was going up to bed. I shall have a little soup later on."

He walked slowly across the room, paused for moment to a look at a photograph of his mother that stood on the writing table and then returned.

"Things must go an as they are," he said, abruptly. "There is my mother to be thought of."

"Yes, I am very fond of your mother and she has a real affection for me. I would do nothing to give her pain."

A faint smile flickered across Champernowne's lips. It was for his mother's sake that he had married Mamie Worcester. His wife looked upon him as a fortune-hunter, He could put himself straight in her eyes by telling the truth, by saying that his mother had implored him to save Maiden Tolhurst, had pleaded with him to save her from poverty. But Champernowne was unwilling to do this, unwilling to do anything that might cause a breach between his mother and his wife. Mamie knew, of course, that his mother had been in favour of the marriage, but she did not know that his mother had said that the marriage would save her life.

"Mamie's love for my mother," he said to himself, "is the only solid ground I have under my feet. If that gives way the whole fabric will come crashing down about my ears." And then, aloud: "My mother is certainly very fond of you, Mamie. She owes you a great deal. Your kindness means life to her."

"Yes, I would do nothing to hurt her in any way, That is why I want this miserable business with Greenhead cleared up. Can't you be a man? Go straight for him, smash him to pieces; put yourself straight in the eyes of the world."

"I will think it over" he said, coldly Then dinner was announced. "You won't change your mind?" he said.

"No, Jack," she answered; "my head is very bad."

He dined alone scarcely taking more than a couple of mouthfuls of each dish put before him. When he had finished he went to the smoking-room lit a cigar and, seating himself in an armchair, again thrashed out the problem of Greenhead and Boanerges Scott.

It did not seem to him that there was any necessity either to give the man money or to prosecute him for blackmail As for clearing himself, he had refused to do that even when the woman he loved had pleaded with him. Was it reasonable to suppose that he would do it to please a woman whom he did not love a woman who had just told him that her love for him was dead? What was there to gain by acceding to her wishes? He had no desire to set himself straight in her eyes. There was no chance of winning back her love. On that other occasion much had been at stake. If he had chosen to risk the horrible scandal it is possible that Diana Kenyon would have married him. But now there was nothing of that sort at stake. He was married—tied for life to woman who did not love him. It did not matter what Diana Kenyon thought of him now. Still less did it matter what his wife thought of him Greenhead could do nothing. There was no possible reason for mixing himself on the eve of a General Election in a scandal which might bring ruin on his party.

"Let sleeping dogs lie," he said to himself, when he had thought the matter over for an hour.

He did not seem to realize that sleeping dogs sometimes awake even if they are not aroused from their sleep—dogs with bared teeth and slavering jawes, and the red glare of hunger in their eyes.

CHAPTER XVII.

During the next few weeks Lord Champernowne had little time to think of anything but the forth-coming election, in which Bleazby hoped to make his followers, at present an inconceivable fraction in the House of Commons, into a party which would not only hold the balance of power between the Liberals and Conservatives and practically decide the fate of every measure that was brought up for discussion, but the basis of a Tory-Socialist Government, in which he himself would hold office.

The work was hard and continuous, and taxed the young man's mental and physical energy to the uttermost. It meant continual travelling from place to place, endless conferences with candidates, long hours of labour in committee-rooms, speeches, short or long, but all to be kept at a high pitch of enthusiasm, interviews with reporters, letters to be written, meals hastily snatched wherever they could be procured, mile after mile of road way traversed in a big motor-car, rapid action and quick thinking in an atmosphere of conflict. There was hardly room in his thoughts for anything that concerned his private affairs.

Yet these were thrust upon his notice on more than one occasion, and were then put aside and forgotten in the stress and excitement of his work. During his absence from home—continual save for three days during this busy period—Greenhead had called no fewer than five times at the house in Park Lane, and had been refused admittance. This much Lord Champernowne had heard from his wife. And then she had written him a letter saying that she intended to see if Boanerges Scott could not be persuaded to put an end to this sort of thing. Lord Champernowne had telegraphed back: "Not on any account I forbid it." And then, so far as he knew, the matter had come to an end. He had thrust it clean out of his mind. He had received the letter on the first day of the election, and, after a few moments' irritation and the dispatch of the telegram, he had forgotten it.

Then came the great day of the triumph in the London boroughs—a day that was afterwards counted as the Sedan of the Middle Classes. On that day no fewer than fifteen seats were captured by the Socialists from the Liberals. It was, to quote a notable Liberal paper, "as though a flood-tide of Socialism had swamped and overwhelmed the common sense of the people," as though, to continue quoting from the same journal, "the two forces of darkness Aristocracy and Anarchy had triumphed over the forces of light."

It was after ten on the following morning that Lord Champernowne returned after a three weeks absence to his house in Park Lane. As he leant back in his motor-car the sound of cheering still rang in his ears. Worn out both mentally and bodily by the strain of the last few weeks, he showed no signs of fatigue as his car moved slowly through the crowded streets. His work had become like the breath of life to him and the sensational triumphs of the previous day had braced him up like draughts of strong wine. His eyes glittered as he saw the results of the polls figured on a screen in Trafalgar Square. His cheeks flushed as men recognized him and shouted his name. To a woman who ran laughing by the side of the car he flung a red rosette he had plucked from his button hole. She pressed it to her lips and then pinned it in her hat. She was a ragged woman—one of the lowest classes, one of his friends—the wife, perhaps, of a man whose vote had helped in the victory.

It was not till Champernowne reached his house, and passed through the great doors into the marble and gilded hall, that he began to realize that he was tired out. All his strength seemed suddenly to leave him; the great palms and white pillars quivered before his eyes, and he put out a hand and gripped the footman by the arm to save himself from falling.

"Done up, he said," with a laugh. Tilson, I think I can do with half a bottle of champagne. Is her ladyship still in bed?"

"No, my lord."

"Where is she?"

"In the drawing-room, my lord. There is a gentleman there."

Lord Champernowne stopped, and the colour left his face.

Who is it?" he asked, making an effort to be calm.

"A Mr. Scott, my lord. He called about half an hour ago."

"Half an hour ago?" he queried. Then he glanced at a clock quickly, as though he did not wish the servant to observe him. "Did he ask for me?" he said.

"No, my lord. He asked to see her ladyship."

Lord Champernowne walked unsteadily into the smoking-room, and lay back limply in a chair till the footman brought the wine. Then he drained a tumbler of it to the last drop and ate two biscuits. He had no breakfast, no food at all since supper at eleven o'clock on the previous night. The stimulant sent fire running through his veins. He rose to his feet and made his way upstairs to the big salon, which occupied practically the whole of the first floor of the house.

When he entered the room he saw his wife standing by one of the windows and Boanerges Scott seated in a chair some distance away from her. The financier rose to his feet, and Mamie came forward with a forced smile.

"My dear Jack," she said in a cold, even voice, "how early you are! I did not expect you back till lunch."

"So I see," he answered, sharply.

Then he turned to Boanerges Scott.

"Why have you honoured us with this visit?" he asked.

Business, Lord Champernowne—purely business. I am not a man to pay social calls at this hour or at any other.

"I asked Mr. Scott to come here," said Mamie, coldly.

"Indeed! Why"?

"Because I wished to talk business with him."

Lord Champernowne shrugged his shoulders. "I hope I am not in the way." he sneered.

"You are not," said the financier, grimly.

Lord Champernowne looked hard at the ugly, hollow face, at the huge body clad in black. He belonged to strike at the face with all his strength, to belabour the body till every bone in it was broken. The fire of the wine was burning in his veins. It was unwise for a man who has worked all night and wasted for ten hours to start a fresh-day on half a bottle of champagne.

What is your business? he asked, in a low voice. Mamie intervened. "I asked Mr. Scott to come here," she said, "to talk to him about Greenhead."

"Precisely, said the financier. "Greenhead, I understand, is giving you trouble. I will see that the annoyance does not continue."

Lord Champernowne clenched his hands. "I can look after Greenhead myself," he said, slowly. Then he paused. "And after you," he added. "You will see that when you come out into the open and fight me."

Boanerges Scott made no reply. He kept his eyes fixed on Lord Champernowne's face. Looking from one to the other, an impartial observer would have at once decided that the young man was no match for the old.

"Come out into the open and fight," Lord Champernowne repeated. "I am not afraid of you."

Boanerges Scott laughed. "That is evident," he replied. "That is the reason why you have waited for a year without attempting to defend yourself."

"You are afraid to make an open accusation against me," Champernowne went on, in a fierce, low voice. "You can poison the minds of women against me, but that is all."

I think, said Scott, slowly, "that you forget that your wife is present. I am sure her ladyship does not wish to hear conversation that should only pass between men when they are alone."

Lord Champernowne caught hold of the back of a chair lifetd the chair a little from the ground, and set it down again. Then he leant on the back and breathed heavily.

"I have spared you," Scott continued quietly, "for your mother's sake. But for her I would have crushed you. So long as she lives you are safe. Lady Champernowne I will not distress you by staying here any longer. It is, perhaps, a pity I came. I will see that Greenhead does not give you any further trouble. Good morning."

He moved towards the door. Champernowne again lifted the heavy chair a little off the ground and set it down. He was hardly conscious of the movement but his wife saw it and shuddered. She thought of the poker which had been snatched from the fireplace and used in a moment of brutel madness.

When Boanerges reached the door, he turned.

"Your mother is very ill," he said, slowly. "I saw Sir Charless Garett yesterday, and he told me that a violent shock might kill her. Do not forget that Lord Champernowne."

The door opened and closed, and Lord Champernowne was alone with his wife.

For nearly a minute there was silence Mamie, who had returned to the window, was looking out across the park. Champernowne remained standing with his hands on the back of the chair.

"How dare you ask that brute here?" he said, after a pause. "Didn't you get my telegram?"

"Yes," she replied, quietly; but I am able to think for myself. Matters had reached a crisis. Greenhead spoke to me in the street yesterday. I had no alternative but to seek protection.

"From the man who is my bitterest enemy?"

"From the man who is best able to deal with Greenhead. Whatever else Scott may be, he is a man who can make himself feared and obeyed."

"He is the vilest of men, Champernowne answered, savagely. "He swindled my mother, whom he professes to have some regard for, out of eighty thousand pounds. But for him ——".

He paused. There was no need to remind his wife of the situation that had almost compelled him to marry a rich woman.

"I quite understand," she said, in a low voice Boanerges Scott has explained to me.

"Explained what"

Why you did not marry Miss Kenyon—why you married me.

"What lies has the brute been telling you."

"No lies at all," she answered—just the bare truth. I always wondered why it was you did not marry the woman you loved. Now I know. She would not have you. She knew the whole story. I knew nothing.

She spoke fiercely, passionately. Her pride had been touched to the quick. No woman likes to think that her husband married her because he could not marry the woman he loved. Up to that day she had always believed that Champernowne had thrown over Diana Kenyon because she had not enough money. That was not a pleasant thought, but it was the pleasanter thought of the two.

"You were not good enough for her," she continued, after a pause. "But you thought yourself good enough for me"

"You are talking wildly, Mamie. You are talking nonsense. One would think that I was a criminal."

"I do not know what you are—I do not wish to know. But you should have told me of this shadow that lay over your life before you married me; you owed that, at any rate, to the woman who was going to be your wife. You have not played straight; I don't think you are capable of playing straight. Even this political game of yours is a sham. You pretend to take an interest in the lower classes—you and those like you. I saw that long ago; that is why I will not give any more of my money to the party funds."

"Well" we have done very well without it," he said making an effort to control his anger.

"Very well—yes, for the present. But don't imagine the middle classes are going to go under; don't imagine that the rich and the poor are going to grind up the middle classes between the upper and the nether millstones. An unholy alliance, one paper called it I read the words this morning. That is just what it is. The game's not a straight one A child can see that. The rich can afford to pay heavy taxes; they may not like to give up a quarter of their incomes, but they can afford to do it. Whether a man has forty thousand or thirty thousand a year is really of too much importance to him But there's a great deal of difference between an income of two hundred and a hundred and fifty. It is a rotten game and it won't and Bleazby will not be allowed to play it for long. The rich man is giving you weapons to save his own skin. He is supplying you with money, because you are holding a pistol to his head. 'Give us money to fight every seat,' you say to him 'and we'll see that there shall be no more super-tax, no more death duties' Equal taxation for all!' that is your battle-cry. It is a rotten game."

She paused, more from want of breath than because she had said all that she wished to say. Lord Champernowne smiled.

"You really have a remarkable grasp of the subject," he said, sarcastically. "Since when have you taken such an interest in politics?."

"Since I have ceased to take an interest in anything else," she replied. "Now I have no longer any happiness of my own. I am beginning to take an interest in the happiness of others. You and Bleazby intend to wreck the lives of millions of the most deserving people in England. You have set up the working man as your god, and fifty working men are not worth one steady-going, respectable middle-class family."

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

"My dear Mamie," said Champernowne, "isn't this all rather beside the mark? We were discussing——"

"Yourself. I only wish you to know what I think of your political schemes. I hate the very sight of you. I hate all your actions, all your ideas. You are a dishonest man, even if you are nothing worse. I will not live any longer under the same roof with you."

Lord Champernownes, face whitened. His wife's indictment of his political scheme had moved him not at all. They were the views of an angry woman who had brought a biased mind to bear upon the subject. But this—a separation—was something concrete, somthing to be feared and prevented at any cost.

"You are my wife," he said, quietly. "I do not think you will do anything to create a scandal—for my mother's sake."

"There will be no scandal," she replied. "I saw Sir Charles Garrett yesterday, and he said that—that it would be better for me to leave England at the end of September and winter in Egypt.

"He said that?" faltered Champernowne. "Why, Mamie, what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing much at present. But my mother died of consumption. I think I told you that. I told you everything. I shall be all right if I live in a warm climate.

He came close to her with a look of genuine anxiety in his face.

"Mamie, my dear girl," he said, "this is terrible!"

"It is nothing of the sort. It provides me with an excuse for leaving you. You cannot get away from your work in London, and I must not stay in England.

"You are making this up," he said, hoarsely. "You are quite well."

"Ask Sir Charles," she replied. "He is going to speak to you about it—as soon as this election is over. But you can ask him to-day, if you can find the time."

Mamie, this is terrible. We—we must be friends."

She shook her head. "I do not want your friendship" she answered, coldly. "I do not certainly want your pity. There was a time when I wanted your love, but I do not want that now."

"Mamie, I have done my best. It is you——"

"Yes, perhaps it is my fault," she broke in. "I expected so much. Disappointment made a hard woman of me. Perhaps it is my nature to be hard; they told me that when I was a child. My father was a hard man—that's how he made his money. He never forgave or forgot an injury. You have injured me—cruelly.

"But, Mamie," he expostulated, "you must be reasonable."

"I am. It is my reason that speaks, not my heart. You should have made a clean breast of everything before you married me. You should have told me about this two thousand pounds you paid Greenhead. You should have told me that another woman knew all about it, and that she had refused to marry you because of this shadow over your life."

"That is not true he blurted out. "It was because I would not face the music, because I thought it better to wait."

"Precisely. But you gave me no chance of refusing, for the same reason, to marry you. This other woman—the woman you loved—knew exactly how matters stood with you. But I had to take my chance. It did not matter about me. Yet my love for you was greater than hers. I would not have given you up.

Lord Champernowne looked at her face, and saw his wife in an entirely new light. Hitherto she had seemed to him to be a rather weak woman, exacting prone to take offence. Now he knew that she was hard and strong of purpose. He still felt weak from the effects of his tremendous labours, from his want of food and sleep, but he tried to pull himself together.

"All that matters just at present," he said, gravely, "is your health. I will telephone to Sir Charles at once. Then we can talk things over."

He left the salon and made his way downstairs to the smoking-room. Here he rang up Sir Charles Garrett on the telephone, and when a minute had passed he got through to him.

"My wife has been to see you?" he queried.

"Yes."

"She says you advise her to go abroad this winter."

"It is absolutely necessary."

"What is the matter with her?"

"One of her lungs is affected. She must go abroad."

"Is she seriously ill?"

"No; but she will be if she doesn't take great care of herself."

"Will she get better?"

"She may get no worse. But she ought to be kept free from worry."

I will call and see you to-morrow.

"Yes, do—at half-past twelve. Good morning."

Lord Champernowne hung up the receiver, returned to the salon, and found it empty. He went to the boudoir, but his wife was not there. Then he knocked at the door of her bedroom, and she said that she was lying down for an hour's rest. He tried the handle but the door was locked.

"Mamie," he said, "I must speak to you."

"Not now," she answered.

He went back to the smoking-room and leaning his arms on the table, bowed his head between them. He would have given much in that hour to have been able to tell his wife that he loved her.

CHAPTER XVIII.

One hundred and fifty-six Socialist members were returned to Parliament at the election which saw the first union—the "unholy alliance"—of wealth and poverty against the middle classes. And of the two hundred and fifty Tories who won their seats, rather more than half owed their election to the fact that the Socialists had been instructed to vote for them. The exact numerical strength of the Coalition Government which was formed by Socialists and Tories was four hundred and six, and the Opposition, which included the Irish Nationalists, numbered two hundred and sixty-four. There was therefore a Government majority of a hundred and forty-two.

Lord Malfray was to be Prime Minister, William Bleazby Chancellor of the Exchequor and leader in the House of Commons. Lord Champernowne, whose youth debarred him from holding any of the great offices of State was appointed President of the Board of Agriculture—a post which at that time was not held to be of great importance, though it carried with it a seat in the Cabinet.

"You have done splendid work," said old Lord Malfray, when he met Lord Champernowne for the first time after the election, and you "are destined to rise to a high position."

Lord Champernowne, white-faced and haggard—it was barely a week since he had had that interview with his wife—shook his head and smiled. Lord Malfray was pleased at his modesty.

"I can well believe," he continued, stroking his long, grey beard, "that you have no regret at having followed my advice. If it had not been for your money, you could not have rendered Bleazby such services as would demand a substantial reward."

Champernowne laughed bitterly. "I had flattered myself," he said "that my hard work was entitled to some reward. I did not know that so much store was set by the fifty thousand pounds my wife gave to the cause."

"It was the example more than the money," Lord Malfray replied. "You were the first of the old landed aristocracy to throw in your lot with the Socialists. "Your name will always be remembered with gratitude."

"By my friends," Champernowne said dryly, "but hardly by my enemies."

Your example Lord Malfray continued as though he had not heard the interruption, "has been worth more than one can possibly estimate in money. The Socialist cause, with which I and my fellow-Tories are proud to be allied, has now the support of nine-tenths of the landed-party and big manufacturers of the country. That is, I think, as it should be. Extremes meet, you know, Champernowne. Between us we shall rule the country wisely and well. Equal taxation for all with incomes of over a hundred a year; no super-tax, no robbing of the rich. I look forward to a period of peace and industry. You have done well, my boy—very well."

"I have not yet cleared myself," said Champernowne. "Are you not afraid of that?"

"Not now, Champernowne, not now. People have forgotten that sad affair. So long as the matter is not reopened, I don't think there is any cause for fear. You have never offered that reward."

"No; I thought it better to leave things alone."

"Well, I'd think it over, Champernowne. You are a man of some eminence now. It is all the more necessary that you should put things straight"

The result of this interview with Lord Malfray was that the old statesman sank still lower in Champernowne's esteem.

"A time-server," he said to himself, as he left the house in Carlton Terrace and walked home across the Green Park. "If it had not been for Bleazby I'd have got nothing at all. Bleazby insisted on some kind of reward."

But it occurred to him that though Malfray was a time-server, he was also a sage and wily master of his craft. His advice, from a worldly point of view, was always worth consideration.

"So long as the matter is not reopened." There was wisdom in those words. And Champernowne was not ill-pleased to find that Malfray's advice coincided with his own decision in regard to Greenhead. It certainly would be folly to bring about a scandal unless it was absolutely forced upon him. Sooner or later the murderer of Evelyn Scott would be found. Then the shadow would pass from his life.

"Better the cloud," he thought "than the breaking of the thunderstorm."

And he realised that his new position in the Cabinet was one that he must guard most carefully. More than ever he was determined not to plunge himself into the mazes of a scandal from which he might only emerge with a tarnished name.

"Still, I think I will offer that reward," he said to himself. "Mamie won't refuse to give me the money for that."

"Twenty thousand pounds!" exclimed Mr. Higson, as he read the poster outside the police station in the Fulham Road. "Twenty thousand pounds reward offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Evelyn Scott, who was killed——Merciful heavens! it takes one's breath away. I must reconsider my position."

Higson hailed a passing taxi-cab and drove straight to Scott's house in Curzon Street. It was nearly seven o'clock, and it was more than likely that the financier had returned from his offices in the City.

"Twenty thousand pounds!" muttered Mr. Higson to himself, as the cab moved swiftly eastwards. "What is Scott thinking about? No, of course it is not Scott. It is Lord Champernowne. He has money now. He is going to fight for his freedom."

When he arrived at Curzon Street he was told that Mr. Scott was in, and after the detective had waited for a few minutes in the smoking-room the financier entered. He was in dress clothes, which suited him ill, and he looked very huge and ungainly.

"Well, what is it now?" he said, sharply.

This reward, sir—you've seen the bill on the police-stations?

"What bill? What are you talking about?"

"The advertisement offering twenty thousand pounds, sir—reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer of your son."

For a few seconds the financier did not speak. Then he laughed.

"A clever move on Lord Champernowne's part" he queried.

"Yes, sir, I expect so."

"His name does not appear as the offerer of the reward?"

"No sir but I think there is no doubt that he is the man. I thought at first that perhaps you—I saw that was ridiculous, you know."

"Yes, I know that Lord Champernowne is guilty; but perhaps it has occured to you, Higson, that, though I am quite satisfied in my own mind, it may require further evidence to bring the crime home to him."

"Then it was you, sir" gasped the detective.

"No, indeed it was not. Lord Champernowne himself has offered the reward, to put himself straight in the eyes of the world. The news will leak out in a day or two. It will be placarded by the newspapers. The game is quite obvious, and it will not cost Lord Champernowne one penny piece."

"Yes, sir," said the detective, nervously that is very true, sir. But—but I want to know how I stand."

"Just where you were, Higson."

"But twenty thousand pounds, sir. It is a great deal of money."

"Well, you don't suppose you will get it by giving information to the police. You don't suppose that Lord Champernowne will pay twenty thousand pounds for information that will convict him of the crime?"

"Very true, sir. Still, perhaps Greenhead will have a try."

"Greenhead will do exactly what I tell him, Higson—and so will you."

"Yes, yes, sir, of course. Well I thought Tought to let you know, sir."

"I am obliged to you. Good night. And, mind you, Higson, if I have any nonsense—well, you'd better be dead than play any tricks with me."

Mr. Higson protested; he repudiated the idea with indignation and left the house.

"I must find Antonio Ruvo," he said to himself, as he walked down Curzon Street. "Twenty thousand pounds! I ought never to have let Ruvo slip out of my hands. But who could have foreseen this?"

When Mr. Higson reached his flat he hastily consumed his evening meal, and then, filling and lighting his pipe, he seated himself in a comfortable chair, and gave all his mind to the consideration of the difficult and delicate problem that had so suddenly presented itself to him.

'If I go to the police," he thought, and tell them that Antonio Ruvo, the husband of Sibyl Maville, killed Evelyn Scott, Lord Champernowne will pay me twenty thousand pounds."

That seemed, on the face of it, a simple enough matter to decide, but there were details which required Mr. Higson's very careful consideration. In the first place, the evidence against Ruvo would, to some extent, depend on the evidence that Greenhead chose to give Secondly, there was the possibility that Greenhead's evidence would not prove satisfactory; and, lastly the chance that the accumulated evidence would not convince Lord Champernowne that the real murderer of Evelyn Scott had been found.

"And then, said Mr. Higson to himself Ruvo has to be found."

That had been a mistake, that frightening of Ruvo out of the country. At the time Mr. Higson had thought it the best thing possible. He had argued that there was a chance of the police getting on the track of Ruvo, either through Greenhead or through one of the clues which they were possibly still following up in their slow and patient fashion. That would have meant a clear loss of five thousand pounds to him, and he had decided to first satisfy himself of Ruvo's guilt, and then give the man a chance of escape. Ruvo had taken the chance—in less than forty-eight hours after his interview with the detective—and he had taken his wife and mother-in-law with him. Now, after this lapse of time, it would be difficult to find him again.

To do Mr. Higson justice, it must be said that he had honestly believed Lord Champernowne to be guilty when he had been summoned into Scott's library to tell Diana Kenyon the result of his journey to Colombo and India. It was not till some weeks afterwards that he learnt that Sibyl Maville had been married when she was encouraging the attentions of young Evelyn Scott That discovery had set him thinking and he had proceeded to warm himself into the confidence of the young actress This had led to the discovery of the letter from Ruvo to his wife—a letter that had evidently been kept by the woman in order to retain some hold over her husband. That had, in Mr. Higson's opinion, materially increased the probability of Ruvo's guilt. Mr. Higson had sought out Greenhead, and the ex-footman had confessed that his previous story was false. Cross-questioned, he had admitted that Ruvo had called on that night, after Lord Champernowne's departure, and had departed at some time between ten-twenty and ten-thirty, when Dixon had brought the whisky and siphons into the library.

It was then that Mr. Higson had had to decide whether tolet Boanerges Scott continue to think Lord Champernowne the murderer or make a clean breast of everything; and, to be fair to the man it must be stated that the decision cost him a severe mental struggle. In the end, the greed for money prevailed. Mr. Higson knew that by that time Scott's belief in the guilt of Lord Champernowne had become a monomania, and that the financier would probably refuse to believe, however strong the evidence, that anyone else was guilty. Mr. Higson had decided to say nothing of this fresh discovery, and to let matters remain as they were To appease his conscience he had argued that no jury would convict Lord Champernowne on the evidence which seemed so satisfactory to Boanerges Scott, and that, at the worst, Lord Champernowne would only suffer temporarily.

And now had come the stupendous offer of twenty thousand pounds—a sum twice as large as the highest amount offered by Boanerges, a sum that would enable a man to retire and live comfortably, for the rest of his days. And there was not only the money, but the pleasant feeling that one was doing the right thing—clearing an innocent man and bringing the real murderer to justice. It is not often that virtue is rewarded with a present of twenty thousand pounds, but it would be in this case, if everything turned out well.

"Even if there is not enough evidence to convince the jury," said Mr. Higson to himself, there is enough to take the burden of suspicion from Lord Champernowne's shoulders. The mere fact that we have found a man who visited Evelyn Scott on that particular night, and a man who was the husband of Sibyl Maville, is in itself worth twenty thousand pounds to Lord Champernowne.

There was a good deal in that—so it seemed to Mr. Higson, but even if it were certain that Lord Champernowne would pay the twenty thousand pounds for this information, there were other matters to be considered.

(*To be continued.*)

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London, Established over 35 years.

QUEEN COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR-MAN.

BY ALPHONSE COURLANDER.

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It was long past midnight, when a wretchedly-dressed woman slouched from one of the turnings that lead down from the Strand to the Embankment, with her head bent to the rain that was blown like a thin mist on the wind.

The broad stretch of road was bare, except for an occasional taxi-cab speeding homewards empty to its garage. A hooded van, laden with goods for some early morning delivery in a distant suburb, rattled towards Westminster, and a great double-deck tram, blazing and warm with light in that cold rain, slid along wet rails with the last night-workers for its passengers.

The rain made puddles and pools that stole the pallid glow of the electric light and turned it into twisted reflections, and the bridges loomed impalpably above the water, their light hung in the air like a chain of stars, between the impenetrable sky and the black murk of the river.

The woman picked her way across the street, clutching a ragged shawl closer to her thin frame. She walked with the hesitating steps of one who was unfamiliar with the path, looking to left and right with quick, nervous turns of her head, as though she feared observation. There was mud on her shabby skirt, not the fresh mud of a night, but the accumulated, caked mud of many days, and her boots sagged with the wet. As she came to the parapet, and stood for a moment looking at the long, empty road that streched to Hungerford Bridge, her face shone clearly in the lamplight. It was a face thin and pallid, marked with dark shadows under the eyes that burned then with a suggestion of excitement. Unquestionably it was a face that held beauty behind all its haggardness. It might even be made beautiful now, if those hard lines about the cheeks could be taken away and the deep shadows around the eyes painted out. As much of her hair that showed under the tattered shawl was of a pale, uncertain colour, yet its texture was fine and silky; brought over the forehead, instead of brushed back, it might have changed the appearance of her face. There seemed, even to the most casual observer, some refinement about this woman. She was, you would have said, one who had come down in the world.

And now, having peered for a time at the dark tide that hurried dimly and mysteriously below the parapet, she turned with a sigh, and with the same timidity of step that marked all her movements she went towards a seat and sought a place.

Three men were sitting there—three men who were wrecks of humanity One of them was asleep, a huddled, inert-lump, with his head on one side and his mouth graping in slumber. His face was the index to a tragic life—unshaven, bloated, and weak even in sleep. He seemed a thing without spirit—a mere husk of a man.

The woman did not sit by him.

The next man leaned against the curved back of the seat, jabbering in incoherent jocularity to himself and the night. He was bearded and blear-eyed and ragged, and it was clear that he had begged sufficiently to get himself drunk. The woman contemplated him for a moment, and the man waved his hand at her feebly and murmured unintelligible things. He was more revolting than pitiful.

She did not sit by him.

The third man sat at the far end of the seat. He was young and good-looking, and his face was clean shaven. His clothes were not the rags of despair, but rather the shabbiness of acute desolation. The coat was buttoned right up to the collarless neck, and his hands were thrust deep into the pockets. In the light of the lamp the woman noted the trousers torn at the edges and the boots that lacked laces. He wore a bowler hat crushed ludicrously on the back of his head, and there was about him an air of utter dejection that touched the heart of the woman. He was so young.

She sat down by him.

As she sat down the young man, who had been staring before him immovably turned his head slowly towards her, and the was conscious that he was looking at her. She closed her eyes to make as if she would sleep, and when she opened them again she stole a furtive glance, and saw that he had altered the position of his head so that he could regard her without turning to look at her. She saw that his eyes were brown and bright and intelligent. They had not the hang-dog, beaten look in them that one would have expected from his clothes.

For a moment their eyes met, and there was something in his, some indefinable challenge, half assertion, half query, that made her look away again.

The next moment he spoke.

It's a rotten night! he said.

His voice was not unpleasant, a natural, rather cultivated voice, with a hint of the Irish brogue in it. Evidently he had come down quite a lot in the world.

Yes, said the woman.

The man smiled. Again his eyes held that curious look in them. He gazed ahead of him at the whisky sign that lights up green and red in the night on the old shot-tower by Blackfriars.

That's pretty, isn't it? he said. "I can watch that for hours. You don't see the 'De' from here; you only see 'War'—'War' in red letters, blinking all night long over London.

She was surprised to hear him speak like that.

You come here often? she asked.

Every night, he replied. What is one to do when one has neither food nor money?

And there was a pause.

And you? he asked.

She hesitated before giving an answer.

I? Oh, I come now and then when times are bad. What's brought you to this?

"Same old story,' he laughed, shortly. "Drink, I suppose?"

He watched her with an amused smile—there was something of a cynic in him—and saw a flicker of pity cross her face.

Poor man! She murmured, and then, suddenly changing her tone, she too laughed, a reckless, artificial laugh. "Well," she said, "I suppose we're all the same. Mine's drink, too.

"Good God!" said tho man, swiftly. "You—surely not you?"

There was a note of horror in his voice,

The woman nodded. "Not now, perhaps, but years ago. It's a long story.

"Tell it to me" the man said, eagerly. "Tell me your story."

I'd rather hear yours, she said. "When did you have any food last?"

"I got a crust this afternoon. That's all to-day. I got late for the soup tickets."

"Only a crust all day! That is dreadful. Aren't you hungry?"

Not so very. It's quite easy to make one's stomach independent of the clock. Mealtimes never chime for me. Now, when did you have food last?

He smiled at her quizzically.

I had a meal about three hours ago. A kind lady gave me a shilling as the theatres were emptying, and I spent it.

"What! The whole shilling?" "he cried "A whole shilling on food?"

"Ye-e-es," she faltered. "Why not?"

It's a lot to spend. What did you buy?"

She fumbled with her shawl.

"Oh, sausages and things," she said. "I for get, really—and—and, of course, I had some drink."

His lower lip jutted out cruelly, as though bitter thoughts were in his mind. She saw that he really was a good-looking young man, and he could only see the thin, haggard face, lined and worn, of a broken woman who was undoubtedly well bred.

"It's a cruel shame, he said, "I never thought I should meet anyone like you. What were you—a typewriter?"

"No, she said, "I was just nothing. But that doesn't matter."

She was touched by his manner and his hungry look. For a time there was silence, and then he shivered.

"Are you cold?" she asked.

"Yes," he said. "I never thought it was as bad as all this. It's all so cruel and unreasonable. 'War'—there it is again. He shook his fist at the emerald lights that headed the night. "War on human beings, that's what it is Heavens! the cruelty of this London of ours. Look at them—no future—death in life."

His voice rose, and the man who was asleep woke up complainingly and threatened to bash the jaw of the drunken man who lolled at his side. There was a hint of foul language in the air and the man, anxious to avoid a disturbance, said to the woman, "Come on, let's stroll down to another seat."

They walked along the Embankment and a policeman passed them, eyeing them casually, as he padded towards Blackfriars in his noiseless rubber boots. They passed other seats where huddled groups sat and slept in the rain.

Look at it all! he cried. He pointed to the shadows of great hotels that stood vaguely against the skyline. "Look at those—every room holding someone snugly asleep! I'd like to drag them out of their soft white downy beds and show them our benches. Fat, wealthy people they are—and you"—his voice took on another tone—"you walking here alone and friendless." He put his hand under her shawl to touch her arm. There was friendliness and a sense of protection in his gesture but she shrank back from him in dismay.

He noticed that.

Oh, you needn't be afraid, he said, shortly. "I am a gentleman, you know."

I can see that she answered, softly.

I'm not quite so bad as I seem, you know. I might be able to help you. Look here, do you want money? I haven't got much on me. I only came out with a shilling or so, but it's yours.

He held out two shillings to her. She was perplexed.

But—but then, why didn't you buy yourself food?

He frowned.

What's that to do with you? he asked. "I suppose I can do as I like? Take the money, and good-bye."

He thrust the two shillings into her hand, and started walking in the direction of Northumberland Avenue.

He had not gone far before he left a timid touch on his shoulder. He turned and saw the woman again. Her face was strained with sorrow and pity.

Look here, she said, changing her voice. "I am sorry. When you gave me your money, you know, I didn't realize. I'm not what you think I am It's too difficult to tell you in the street."

A passing taxi crawled along. The driver, seeing two people talking, slowed up by them. They were in the shadows, and he could not see their rags.

Taxi! said the woman, suddenly.

The driver came to a dead stop.

Please come with me she said, "and I can explain. Besides, you are hungry and cold. I can give you food and warmth and money to set you on your feet again."

My God! he said. "Who are you?"

Never mind now.

The taxi-driver opened the door for them, looking queerly at his two wretched fares until he heard the address.

Tell him to drive to Nassau Court.

Nassau Court! It was a magic address—a great block of private flats attached to the most famous hotel in the Strand.

"One of these here fancy-dress balls. I s'pose," the taxi-driver murmured. "Arabian Nights' entertainments and such."

II.

The man sat by her side, bewildered. In one moment he had been whisked from the wet and misery of the Embankment on the wings of adventure. As for the woman, her poverty and squalor seemed suddenly to fall from her, and by her bearing she showed that she was used to giving commands. He had noticed that in her manner when she called the taxi-driver, in the complete self-possession with which she entered the cab. It was no strange thing to her; she sat back against the leather of the seat with the air of one used to luxury and wealth.

Who was she? He wanted to ask her again, but in his bewilderment he seemed unable to put a sentence together, and by the time he had recovered, and was on the point of asking her, the cab had passed the large hotels in Northumberland Avenue, slid round the shining emptiness of Trafalgar Square, down the Strand to the quiet courtyard of Nassau Court.

A night porter in splendid livery came out of the glass doors as the taxi drew up and opened the door for them. He did not seem at all dismayed when the ragged pair alighted. On the contrary, as if it were the most usual thing in the world for two tramps to drive up at two o'clock in the morning to the splendour of Nassau Court, he smiled at the woman and said, "Good evening miss."

He said nothing to the man, only looking at him with the casual, expressionless glance of a well-trained servant.

"You might pay the taxi, Nichols," she said.

And the servant paid the fare and led the way inside. A bright fire burnt in the hall, and the electric light gave the place gaiety and brightness after the squalor of the Embankment. They passed into a lift, and glided noiselessly and swiftly to the second floor.

"Good night, miss," the servant said.

"Good night, Nichols," said the woman in rags, as he closed the lift door gently, and sank out of view with the subdued whooing of the lift.

She led the way to a room numbered 342—there are seven hundred suites in Nassau Court—and the door opened on a vision of comfort. The first impression the man received was one of pink luxury; that was the "leit motif" running through the harmony of colour in the room. The carpet that yielded to his footsteps—luckily they had dried their feet on the mat in the hall—was of a deeper note than the walls which supplied a soft tone of salmon-pink that blended with the crushed strawberry of silken curtains and the dawn-pink of the lamp shades. He perceived vaguely that there was daintiness in this room, daintiness in the little marble and terra-cotta statues of Venuses and Apollos, and in the lace fripperies that belonged to the table-centre or mingled with the silken curtains. The furniture was Empire, graceful and gilt and loudly pink, and a delicate ormolu clock, all cupids and nymphs, struck the hour with a clear and musical chime, like the drip of water in a grotto.

They looked utterly fantastic, these two people in rags and tatters, in this setting of luxurious comfort.

The ordered beauty of the room the scent of a heavy bouquet of Malmaison roses in a Sevres bowl on the rosewood piano, and the sight of the warm fire on the hearth and best of all, the glimpse of some food in a chafing-dish—all these charmed and gratified the senses.

He decided to look upon this as an adventurous dream.

She must have seen the amazement and incredulity in his face for she laughed gaily and said in a voice quite different from the voice she had used on the Embankment:

"Oh, it's all real. You needn't be afraid. I'm a fairy queen—Queen Cophetua, if you like. Now, sit down there." She pointed to an arm chair by the fire, "And don't move at all till I come back."

She vanished into another room, humming gaily to herself.

While he was alone the man looked at himself in the glass and murmured to his reflection with a sardonic smile, "You're doing well, my son. This is a bit of luck."

Then he sat down by the fire once more and waited.

She was back again. The portiere over the door was pushed aside, and he saw a picture that made him catch his breath in his throat with a queer quiver of joy. For there in the doorway stood a woman of wonderful beauty—the woman of the Embankment, as she might have been before she came to the rags and shabbiness of her downfall, the woman as she was to-day.

Her hair was glorious and rich, no longer brushed back from her forehead, but waved carelessly over its pale beauty, and some miracle had taken the lines and hollows from her face and the shadows away from her eyes. Her face was surprising in the beauty of its clear-cut oval and delicate features, but through it all the observer could trace the resemblance to the wretched woman who had sat on a bench beside him on the Embankment barely an hour before.

He looked at her, clad in a Chinese dressing-gown, all sprawling dragons and chrysanthemums, clasped round the waist with a scarlet girdle, the highest note in that melody of pink in her sitting-room.

And, as he looked at her, he in his shabby clothes and she in the splendid simplicity of her gown, an odd look came into his eyes, a look of profound humiliation, as though he were all too conscious of her beauty and her riches and his own poorness. He looked at her wistfully, she thought, searching her face, and then suddenly he cried out, "Why, I know who you are!"

She echoed his laughter.

"Not really!" she exclaimed.

"Yes," he said, huskily. "I've seen your photographs everywhere, and I've seen you too. You're Ivy Marling. I've seen you in 'The Pensioner.'" He seemed to change his tone as though anxious to check his familiarity. "I paid a shilling a few weeks ago and went in the gallery."

You spent a shilling—may be your last shilling—to see me act?

Yes, he said. "It was worth it. You're splendid—I could never feel hungry listening to you."

She came farther into the room. The sadness of this man attracted her. There was something faithful and sincere in his eyes. He looked hungry and poor, and she wanted to help him.

"Well," she said, going over to the chafingdish, "I suppose you're hungry. You see, I lied to you on the Embankment. Sit down."

He sat down near the table and she gave him a dainty plate of food—scrambled eggs, anchovies, and fish with a subtly-flavoured sauce. He ate it with a silver knife and fork. She observed that his table manners were good. Under the shabbiness the well-bred man was still there.

"Well," she said, with a smile on her pretty lips, "what do you think of me?"

"I don't know what to think except that it's all wonderful, and you're the most wonderful of it all."

"Not so bad. But aren't you wondering what's the matter with me to roam about the Embankment in rags?"

"A lark! I suppose, he said, gloomily. "Or a wager, perhaps."

Wrong and wrong. I'll tell you really, if you would like to know. Do you know why you paid your last shilling to come and see me?

"Because you're the most wonderful actress in the world."

"Have some more fish——."

"No! I don't want any more."

"Finish it all. It's because whenever I have a part to play, I study it and live it. Now, my next part happens to be—well, the part I was playing to-night, and one of the scenes is the Embankment. I wanted to go there myself—in character, and see what it was like."

He was intensely interested.

"I see. You are a good actress, you took me in completely. I'd no idea—" He laughed again, and to hide his confusion went on eating the fish.

"And oh!" she continued, "I was so sorry when I saw how real, how tragic it all was; those terrible creatures on the seats, the horror of the dismal poverty, the hopeless wretchedness of the night! And you—you looked so sad and forlorn, and yet you seemed to keep up such a brave heart."

"You are very kind. You need have no pity on me. I brought it all on myself." He smiled at her. "Do you know," he said, "I'm glad."

"Why?"

I'm glad it wasn't drink. I thought it was terrible when you said that. You fooled me completely. You took my sympathy for nothing, for I was sorry for you and you hadn't earned it."

"Well, I felt ashamed myself. That's why I thought—why I thought a little comfort and help and food might help you—I wish it weren't drink with you."

"It isn't—I lied, too. It was just luck with me."

"How?"

"Chance took me to the Embankment, he said, enigmatically.

"Ah, well? You lied, too—so we're quits, then."

"We can never be that—I owe you too much."

She fetched a dainty silver cigarette-box and took two cigarettes from it. He lit one and inhaled the smoke gratefully. She smoked also.

"It isn't too late?" she asked.

"Too late for what?"

"Too late to start again," she said softly, watching the blue curls of the cigarette smoke.

Oh, he said, uneasily, "I don't know. You make me feel ashamed of myself."

"I should like to help you. How can I?"

"You've done all you can. You have helped." There was no irony in his voice. "I shall be able to show you to-morrow."

"I wish you wouldn't talk like that," she said.

"Like what?"

"There's a mocking note in your voice. I don't understand it. I wish I knew your history. I'm certain you're not used to this life."

"Now, that's really clever of you. But as for my own life, there's nothing to tell—it's a record of failure, and such records are best left untold."

The clock chimed. "I must be going," he said, rising, and buttoning up his thin coat.

"But where? Where can you go to?" she asked.

"Oh, anyone can see you do not belong to the seamy side. Why, to a doss-house, of course."

She opened a little chain-purse woven in platinum and gold, and took out two sovereigns.

He drew himself up proudly for a moment.

"Madam," he said, and then again that queer, ironic smile overcame him, and he almost cringed to her. "You are very kind." He took the hand that proffered him the money, and with a sudden impulse kissed it. She drew it away shame facedly.

"You are very kind," he murmured, "to a poor devil of a tramp."

He fumbled at his hat and blundered towards the door.

III.

The next day Miss Marling breakfasted in her pink room as usual at eleven o'clock, with the memory of her night's adventure fresh in her mind. She thought over some plan of assisting the unfortunate young man. She might see Graham, the manager of the theatre and get him to give the man a job of some sort—door-keeper, or scene-shifter, perhaps.

Later she went down to the theatre for the rehearsal of the new play. On her way there her attention was caught by a pink poster of the *Afternoon*. It flamed before her with an odd significance:—

"Famous
Actress's
Midnight
Embankment
Adventure."

The thing struck her uncannily. She had as yet seen nobody to whom she could tell the story of the night before. It came as a shock to her. Well, well, these newspapers are very enterprising, but how on earth could the *Afternoon* have heard of the story? Surely Nichols, the porter, was not in league with the newspapers? She bought the paper, and there it was—a whole column of it. The headings told her the worst:—

Actress and tramp
Miss Ivy Marling Plays the Good Fairy
at Midnight.
"Embankment Romance."

She did not know whether to be pleased are annoyed, until she read it, and then she found that the writer had woven a charming romance out of it. And the writer had said such sweet things about her, and had written it in such a way that much of the detail could only be understood by her and the tramp—the two persons who alone knew of it. It was written with such intimate knowledge that it puzzled her. It was a fairy story in real life. There were wonderful human touches here and there, and as she read the paris about herself her ears burnt and prickled.

And yet, in spite of all its pretty writing, an undercurrent of annoyance struggled beneath her feelings. Of course, she was an actress, with an actress's human love of publicity, but somehow or other this affair had been genuine. There really had been no motive of self-advertisement in her charity. And then again that recurring question came into her mind, "Who was the unknown writer?" It was all told with such fidelity of detail that she saw at once that it could only have been related by the tramp himself. And she thought again of his sad, half-wistful eyes.

Well, it was very annoying. Of course, she would be chaffed about it by her friends, and those who were not her friends would say, "How clever of Ivy to get such a good notice for herself!" That was really the annoying part of it.

But when she read the article again she felt as if the writer were talking to her, as if he were saying all the things that he would be afraid to say in her presence. It was audacious, but as she read between the lines it seemed that the wretch was making love to her, with a twinkle in his eye.

In the evening, when she returned to tea in her flat, there was a ring at her bell, and the maid brought in a card. "Haberton Lee," she read, and then on the corner, "The *Wire*." Of course, she knew the name at once. Everybody read the *Wire*, and everybody knew "Harberton Lee," the principal descriptive writer, who travelled half over the world for his paper. It belonged to the same proprietor as the *Afternoon*. She would be able to insist on explanations.

"Good evening," she heard a man say in a curious, half-mocking voice, and immediately she knew that the voice

(*Continued on page 9.*)

PLAYING WITH WATER.

A COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY CHARLES McEVOY.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

I.

Some things which happen really are too good to be true. The elevation of Mr. Joseph Frampton from a despised junior clerkship to Lord of the Manor of Beverly was one of these things. There is always something romantic and dramatic in the sudden acquisition of wealth, but in Mr. Frampton's case every circumstance assisted to make the happening abnormally wonderful.

In Mr. Frampton there had always been combined the maximum amount of ambition with the minimum degree of opportunity. Nature had cast him in a small mould; she had given him legs which obliged him to strut, and a nose which was bound to be rendered insignificant by a moustache. She had presented him with a falsetto voice, and, with all these attributes, had made him the master of a head that was swollen from the cradle. The one thing which had kept him comparatively harmless was the fact that he really was nobody. In his own little house at Acton he had overcome the latter drawback, but out of the house, not all his strutting and squeaking and boasting could earn him the humble respect of others, which he left to be his due. At the office, for instance, there was no getting over the fact that he was only junior clerk; no escaping from the truth that there was a tendency even to laugh at him.

As for Mrs. Frampton, it had been the marvel of all concerned that she ever could have abandoned the independence of a single blessedness to become his helpmeet. There could be no doubting, however, that she made her husband happy, for at home he really was master, and when the children came, his cup of happiness seemed filled. On Saturday afternoons his authoritative voice reverberated through the adjoining houses, and on Sunday mornings his two dazed little girls were to be seen marching with him to the park and back.

Then, quite suddenly, the impossible had happened. A younger brother, who was supposed to have gone to Australia and disappeared was discovered to have died intestate as an English country squaire. Apparently this brother, having acquired a large fortune, had returned stealthily to the Mother Country and for the very fear of Joseph had never revealed his presence in these isles. He died abruptly from an accident in the hunting field, and, in the simplest manner possible, Joseph, indisputably his only relative, had stepped into twelve thousand a year and a sumptuously-appointed mansion. The surprising thing was that Mr. Frampton kept his head at all; but apparently all the pride which had gone before now stood him in good stead. He had pushed conceit to its utmost limits long before this remarkable happening.

This was after sixteen years of the Acton life. Patricia, his elder daughter, was a womanly girl of seventeen. Greta the younger, was fifteen and Joseph and his wife were both in the very prime of middle life.

Mr. Frampton's one disappointment was Patricia herself. The truth was that he had made a hash of the constant disciplining of his children. Patricia had revolted at sixteen, and having insisted upon being a typist in the City, she had shown a surprising indifference to her father's wealth when it came. She had gained comparative independence, and had learnt to enjoy it. She guessed, and quite rightly, that her father would be impossible and unbearable in his new position. Yet, as she could not very well set up for herself at seventeen, she accompanied the family to Beverley Court.

Never was there such a spectacle in the little Acton street as the departure of the Framptons for their new home.

Joseph, with an ingenious eye to effect, had made no great previous display. The thing was too complete and indisputable to need it. Now a private station brougham with liveried and cockaded servants came for the family, and later in the same day a motor brougham and a motor luggage-cart met the party at Beverly. Frampton had paid several private visits to the Court and had made every arrangement for his reception there. To Mrs. Frampton and her daughters the whole happening was to be in the nature of a surprise. He had even minimised to them the wonders of the place, that their astonishment might be the more thorough.

Some surprises, however, defeat themselves. Had Beverly Court been less positively magnificient the effect it produced might have been greater. To Joseph Frampton's secret annoyance both his wife and his children failed to show any amazement. The servants, who, from their new master's bearing, had expected to see a party of extreme cockneys descend upon them, were obliged to admit that Mrs. Frampton and the Misses Frampton were much the same as any other mistresses they had encountered, and so Joseph remained the one quaint and excited figure in the house.

During the first few weeks of his occupation, he waited restlessly for the calling of the country families, and meanwhile showed himself and his family constantly abroad in the various equipages of the establishment. Already he had learnt to venture forth on a large grey horse, while the Misses Frampton, under the tutelage of the head groom, were making equally rapid strides in the equestrian art. As for Mrs. Frampton her one weakness was the "Victoria" with its high-stepping bays, and altogether the family were making something of a stir in the neighbourhood. To Joseph there was unutterable sweetness in the hat-touching and curtseying of the local populace; and yet, in all this ointment, there stood prominently forth one fly.

It seemed a simple thing, this source of irritation, for it was merely, the presence in the village of a young man who appeared to be equally respected.

When Mr. Frampton had first looked into the matter of his estate, he had been annoyed then to discover that a portion of the river had been closed by his dead brother to a Mr. Beverly for the purpose of a trout-farm. Mr. Beverly, it seemed, was, with his mother, the last relict of the family which had once held Beverly Court, and Joseph's brother had made a friend of, and been a friend to, him. Now there stood, just away from the stream, the row of ponds and the little tin house of the trout-farm, and Joseph never saw this commercial-looking spectacle without mentally abusing his deceased relative.

Young Beverly himself he had not yet beheld, but one day this inevitable happening took place. It was within a week of the arrival of the Frompton family, and Joseph, walking through the village with his two daughters, espied a young man walking towards them. In appearance Conrad Beverly was even untidy. He wore breeches and gaiters and a rough tweed coat. His collar was so limp and low as hardly to look like a collar at all, and his hat was shapeless.

Joseph's first shock was to see a village man make obeisance to this approaching figure. He guessed then who it would be, and frowned darkly.

There could be no denying that the man himself was even handsome, and Joseph instinctively tried to cover his daughters, for he felt always an odd dread of handsome men. Beverly's figure was tall, his clean-shaven face was bronzed at the same time that it was clear-skinned, and beyond cavil there was charm about him. When he passed by with only one rapid glance towards them, and that levelled for the second that it lasted at Patricia, Joseph classified Mr. Beverly from that instant among his most deadly enemies.

"A fellow with a tuppeny hundred a year or so!" he explained to his daughters. "He ought to have shown some respect to me."

"The village people appear to respect *him*, anyway," Patricia could not help remarking. In spite of the horse exercise, in spite of all the alluring pleasures of Beverly Court, Patricia had been forced a hundred times to the conclusion that life as a typist was preferable to life as a country magnate's daughter. Had her father been any other person she would no doubt have enjoyed herself thoroughly, but Joseph Frampton was a constant humiliation, even in the bosom of his family. Before strangers Patricia could often have hid herself for very shame.

"Respect!" Joseph exclaimed. He had already forgotten that a few months before his own income had not run even to one "tuppeny" hundred a year and he continued savagely: "If I catch any servant of mine bowing and scraping before him, I'll sack the man."

Consequently Patricia expected exciting developments when, a fortnight later, the cards of Mrs. Beverly and her son were ushered into the drawing-room.

Here were the first visitors to be announced, and Joseph, after an anxious glance at the cards, burst into an explosive ejaculation.

"The cheek!" He turned to the servant: "Who is it that's called? How many of them?

"Only Mrs. Beverly, sir."

"Well, tell Mrs. Beverly that we are not at home, and make it pretty plain what I mean."

The man bowed, and preserving an expressionless countenance, went from the room.

"The cheek!" Joseph reiterated—"the confounded cheek!" Patricia smiled a little grimly.

"That does rather describe it," she said quietly.

Joseph was wonderfully pleased with himself. He had a habit after such encounters as this of making short laughs at long intervals for some hours afterwards, and Patricia avoided him for the rest of the day.

It took Mr. Frampton just another three weeks to realise that something had gone wrong with the county visiting. A few people of minor importance had called, and Mrs. Frampton had been allowed to frigidly receive those who had any claim to being private persons, but as for my Lord and Lady Stadmore, Admiral and Mrs. Garvey, Sir John and Lady Wideman, and other of those people who really counted, they remained, to all intent and purpose, non-existent.

The blow fell heavily and inexorably upon Joseph the day when he discovered that the equipages of all these persons had wended their way, one Thursday afternoon, to the little house of Mrs. Beverly. Joseph, out riding, had noticed the motors and carriages drawn up outside Mrs. Beverly's house, and upon his return had made incautious and panic-stricken inquiries.

"What was going on?" he asked of the very servant who had taken his message of "not at home" to the lady in question.

"Mrs. Beverly's 'At-Home' day sir," the man had answered, and Joseph blanched.

II.

It is always an open question precisely how a given individual will take a given shock. The root and rock-bottom central idea of the victim will alone decide the matter; and few people know what the root and rock-bottom central idea of a person really is. With Joseph, for instance, it might have appeared to be snobbery, and yet it was not. Snobbery with him was an effect, and not a cause. Joseph's whole conscious being was moved by personal conceit. Hence, the effect upon him of learning that the Beverlys were counted as some-bodies was to arouse a relentless hatred, and nothing more. He felt that if he had to live the life of a recluse he never would give in to these inferior people. It was obvious that by making friends with them he could make friends with all the county, but he would see the county somewhere else first.

From the hour of his humiliation this question of the Beverlys became as a monomania, and certainly this attitude somewhat saved his self-respect. He could grimace contemptuously at my Lord Stadmore's carriage whenever it passed him. He could speak noisily and scornfully of all the local potentates to the unfortunate vicar, who was obliged to meet him.

By some curious action of her subconscience, Patricia was really happier now that this blow had fallen upon her father. So long as they knew nobody life was comparatively endurable, and she took to riding and boating, and to tennis-playing with her sister with a kind of zest.

What Patricia was too young to understand was the actual dangerous element in monomanias. She hardly realised how much her father brooded over these Beverlys, until after the passing of a month or more it became transparently obvious that they were on his brain. Joseph could think of no other subject, and lived with the one object of obtaining some pitiless satisfaction.

For instance, he had a large mass of shrubbery planted on the terrace before the drawing-room window, to shut out a minute, distant view of the trout farm, and combined this dislike of the very sight of the place with constantly walking up and down the river bank immediately in front of it. Every morning and every afternoon he would perambulate this favourite walk, in the hope of seeing the offending Mr. Beverly, and when he did see him he would grimace more scornfully than ever, and make loud remarks to the dogs which accompanied him in language which was clearly meant for Mr. Beverly himself.

Nobody in the family, however, realised how much this matter had taken hold of and disturbed him, until one day he calmly announced that he saw what he could do with "that Beverly fellow."

He had already attempted to prove the illegality of the lease on the trout-farm, and to raise points of trespass, without success. Now, it appeared that a really ingenious idea had occurred to him—ingenious, that is to say, in his own obsessed eyes.

"I wonder I never thought of it before!" he exclaimed enthusiastically. "There's nothing in the world to prevent me from opening the sluice gates above his place, leading to the top-feed for the lake, and draining his blessed breeding-ponds as dry as a bone!"

"Father!" Patricia protested.

"It's absolutely simple," Joseph continued. "And there's not a word in his lease, either, to oblige me to give him water. From the life of the river-bed I can see that all that bit of the stream would run dry inside an hour, because the water will come back below the lake and never rise there. I'll do it myself last thing to-night. I've got him now!"

"But his fish?" Mrs. Frampton asked feebly. "Wouldn't it kill them?"

"Of course it'll kill them. That's the idea."

Useless for any member of the family to protest farther. Only a Commissioner for Lunacy could have prevented Joseph from carrying out his plan, and then only by bodily restraint. Patricia retreated in shame and indignation from the room, and Joseph, for the rest of the afternoon, indulged in those spasmodic laughs which were characteristic of his triumphant moments. All the family were uncomfortable, but Patricia experienced a sense of actual, personal guilt which increased with the most alarming strides as the day wore on. Twice she confronted her parent and voiced her feelings, but without the least effect.

For one thing Patricia was fond of little live fish, but deep in her heart she possessed a greater secret. She was fond of Mr. Beverly.

To explain how it came about that an actual fondness should exist in her heart for a man she had never spoken to, it must be taken into account that the young man in question formed almost the whole subject of conversation at Beverly Court, but Patricia's secret went a little further. Wholly unsuspectedly, this Conard Beverly was a familiar object in her life.

Through the simple medium of a telescope Patricia knew their despised neighbour almost as intimately as if he were a close friend. She had found the telescope in the room which had been her uncle's study, and had carried it privily to her bed-room. It was a large instrument, such as the coast-guards use, and from her window she had been able to bring the Beverly trout-farm under, as it were, her very nose.

Almost her first glance had been directed at the trout-farm, and there she had been Beverly going about his work of feeding the young fish. No one guessed how often she retreated to watch that operation—Beverly with his tray of food and the silver cascade which followed him along the edge of the pond—a cascade of living, leaping, shimmering infant trout.

She could watch his face just as closely as if she had stood by his side, and had learnt to laugh with him at the activity of the ponds, even to share his obvious love of the things he tended. And now, before the sun rose on another day, those very waters would be dried and their life vanished. She could picture the still, mud of dead things——

That night she could not watch. She knew that just at the time when she went to her room to dress for dinner he would be making his last inspection, and she drew the blinds at the end of the window which looked out on to the farm.

Joseph that evening was a Joseph of intense, yet suppressed excitement. Quite transparently he pretended to a possibility of changing his mind, and when dinner was over he proposed a game of billiards with his daughters. With conspicuous failure, he spent the whole of a long evening in attempting to disarm suspicion, and at eleven o'clock he bade Patricia and her sister go to bed.

III.

Patricia knew the sluice-gates which her father had proposed to open, and she could feel no doubt of the danger to Conrad Beverly's ponds. They stood a hundred yards or so above the trout-farm at a point where a clump of willow-trees masked their presence from across the river. They were deep rather than wide, and certainly could not easily be opened by one person. She remembered how she and her sister had once let down the boards but a few inches, and how the water had alarmed them with its rush into the deep-cut gulley towards the lake.

From her window she looked out now and saw the night lit by a full moon which hung in a cloudless sky. She could not remember a clearer, brighter night in her life, and as she looked she saw a gleam of light in the tin house on the trout-farm.

Decision came abruptly, the decision to take a step which she had feared, but contemplated all day. It had seemed to her that there was nothing to do—absolutely nothing—but to see this man Beverly, and warn him; beg him to go to the sluice-gates, under an inexorable promise to content himself with stopping the threatened catastrophe. She had heard it said that he possessed nothing but his trout-farm, depended upon it for his livelihood, and was doing none too well. To stand by now and see him ruined was impossible.

She went from the room at once, and made her way noiselessly to the front door. Her mother and sister had retired; she guessed that her father was still in the billiard-room, and any servents who were awake would be in their own quarters. She encountered no one and a minute later she was out in the still and brilliant and warm autumn night.

To reach the trout-farm and the tin house where the light gleamed, the quickest and most private road was by the side of the river. A little distance beyond the park a plank bridge spanned the stream, and this she crossed. Soon afterwards she had skirted the breeding ponds, and had arrived at her destination.

Inside the house was silence but for a sound of splashing water, and rapping on the door, she waited. A second later and a blaze of light confronted her; a tall, broad figure silhouetted against it.

"Miss—Miss Frampton, is it?"

The words were spoken in the tone of sheer amazement.

"Yes, Yes," said Patricia quickly. "Are you alone?"

"Yes, I am."

"Please don't think it very extraordinary—I want to speak to you."

"Certainly."

He stood back, and she entered into the tin house. A lamp gleamed steadily from the wall, and on the floor stood a great tin trough, alive with fish.

"They came by the last train," he stammered, and pointed to the seething trough. "Of course they have to be seen to immediately, if one doesn't wish to lose half of them."

"Yes, Mr. Beverly," she exclaimed "That's what I'm so afraid of, that you'll lose them all!"

He stared at her, and then spoke slowly. This tall, handsome girl had once before strangely stirred him. Her sudden presence in his workshop, alone, and at such an hour of night, had completely shocked—startled him.

"My father"—she was speaking rapidly, breathlessly—"oh, do please promise me that this talk is confidential——"

"Certainly," he stammered again.

"My father is going to open the top sluice-gates to-night."

"Yes?"

"Your fishponds—I'm afraid it will drain them."

He shook his head, smiling a pained, sickly smile, and guessing what her words meant.

"Not a bit of it, Miss Frampton. I've sluice-gates of my own; the water in there is as tight as a drum, till I let it out."

"Oh!" she gasped, and then added, "I'm so glad."

Confusion held her. She had betrayed her father, acted in this extraordinary unheard-of fashion, and for nothing. She pressed a hand to her throat, gulping back the sobs which threatened suddenly to overwhelm her.

"It was very kind of you," he said earnestly; "very kind——"

"Oh, it was confidential," she gasped "I don't know what you can think——"

Suddenly, abruptly, there came through the open doorway a booming, waling, rushing sound, which in a few moments had swelled to extraordinary proportions.

"That is the gates," he exclaimed. "They must be open to the very full. Surely your father knows? That'll swamp everything—half his own estate. Ten to one it'll carry him off his own feet; the river's high now."

He strode past her and stood listening.

The sound of the waters came as the sound of thunder from across the meadow.

"Come!" he cried quickly.

She followed him at a run, past the fishponds, and to where the river still gleamed quietly in the silver moonlight. They crossed the plank bridge, and ran on along the river bank.

"Look!" cried Beverly, and pointed to where the opened sluice-gates were visible ahead of them.

In the moonlight they could see the water, a perfect semi-circle, pouring into the cutting, a huge white foam swirling and tossing far below it.

Beverly ran on.

"I hope it's all right," he shouted to her; "but I looked back along the bank. There's no sign of him."

They reached the cataract of waters, and looked down into the gulley.

Suddenly Beverly commenced to race off along the banks of the cutting, the girl following.

He led the way beside the green banks and shouted back to her.

"His hat and stick are on the banks back there; I'm afraid he's gone in."

"Yes!" he cried only an instant later. "Quick!—he's there, hanging on to the hedge; he's safe, I think."

It was quite true. Out in the madly rushing stream was Joseph Frampton, clinging desperately to a branch of elder, his body swaying with the eddy, and the waters ready to sweep him on again, if he lost his hold for one instant.

"Hullo!" shouted Beverly from the bank.

Joseph looked up and for the instant saw only the man—the man he hated.

"Hullo!" Beverly repeated.

Hatred could not live in Frampton's or any other human heart at such a moment.

"For the love of Heaven, get me out of this," he called back. "I'm about done, and it'll carry me into the lake if I let go."

"Father!" cried Patricia.

But Joesph was beyond feeling surprise at anything.

"Take my hand," Beverly cried, as he sprang down into the sodden grass at the water's edge. "Take my hand, and just hold and for your father's dear life."

She had followed him down, and already her hand was in his, a strange thrill passing through her as thus she touched him.

"Don't let go, and don't let me drag you in," he shouted to her.

"Do you think you can do it?"

"Yes, yes," she answered.

Holding his hand, she crouched in the wet grass, throwing herself into the attitude of a tug-of-war. A thousand sensations came to her at that instant—the warmth of his vice-like fingers, the scent of wild mint from the herbage about her, the chalky hue of her father's white shirt-front in the midst of the water.

Beverly's arm stretched out as he sprang into the rushing stream, and she strained at it with all her strength. A wild, chaotic moment followed, then a jerking, splashing suffle, and her father, gripped firmly by the collar of his dinner-jacket, was thrown on to the bank.

It was Beverly who helped him to his feet, and half-carried and half-pushed him to the higher ground above the stream.

"Are you all right?" the young man asked grimly.

"Yes."

"Can you walk?"

"Yes; I'm all right now, I'm on dry ground."

"Then I'll be getting back to my work."

He waited an instant, as Patricia guided her father up on to the river bank, and led him towards the Court. The next moment and he was gone.

The surrender of Mr. Frampton was complete, and totally unreserved. Again his central idea of his own importance intervened, but this time in Conrad Beverly's favour. Beverly had saved his life, and, *ipso facto*, was a man of extraordinary merit. Nothing that he, Joseph Frampton, could do would be too much in the way of recompense. Consequently, Patricia, the next afternoon, was commanded to accompany her father upon a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Beverly.

As for Berverly himself, he had passed the night in a delirium of excitement about the girl whom he had so surprisingly met, and the sight of her approaching his house swept away any doubts as to the possibility of ever forgiving Mr. Frampton. And Mrs. Beverly, as a shrewd woman, rose to the occasion.

Thus occurred the beginning of the end, so far as Patricia's loss of the name of Frampton was concerned. A few months later, it was admitted to be an exceedingly romantic affair when a penniless Beverly was announced to be engaged to the eldest daughter of the owner of Beverly Court, and the prospect was thus opened up of a Beverly once again presiding over that ancient family seat.

QUEEN COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR-MAN.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

held familiar echoes for her, and she looked up at Harberton Lee.

She saw before her an immaculately-clothed man, tall and thin. She had confused impressions, but out of them she retained a striking memory of little details in his dress that seemed to obtrude themselves on her notice because of their very perfection—the little pearl in the black silk tie, the neat patent-leather boots, and the well-shaped hands gloved in grey, one of them holding a knobbed malacca cane. Then she looked at his face. His eyes were bright and brown and intelligent. His face was freshly shaven now. She felt a little quiver thrill all through her as she looked upon the tramp of the wet Embankment, no longer in rags, but dressed with all the polished splendour of prosperity.

"Good evening," he said, coming farther into the room.

He was a little uncertain of his ground. He smiled now, much in the way that a schoolboy might who has been caught playing some prank.

She was angry as the full truth dawned on her. She felt that she had been tricked and cheated. No words passed between them, but he saw the shadow of anger across her face.

"I say," he said, boyishly holding out his hand, "I'm sorry—I didn't think——"

"Don't talk nonsense," she said.

She turned her head away, and glanced at him out of the corner of her eye. He was very good-looking, and it was a pleasant relief to find that her tramp was only a fantasy after all.

"I had to do something to show my gratitude," he said. I really felt what I wrote. Why should good deeds like yours of yesterday remain unknown? Why shouldn't I write of the beautiful, tender mercies of life? Ah, now," a coaxing note came into his voice, "don't be cross with me; Miss Marling. How was I to know you wouldn't like it?"

"But I *do* like it," she cried, with a little impatient gesture. "That's what annoys me so. I wonder that you have the impertinence to stand there smiling, when you know that I'm not really angry."

At that he sighed and sat down; took off his gloves and glanced wistfully at the tea-table.

"If you can tell what you meant by it all, you shall have some tea. Why were you playing at being a beggar-man?"

"Why, he said, "for the same reason that you played a beggar-woman-Anything for copy, you know. I wanted to do some 'specials' on the Embankment——"

The maid put the finishing touches to the tea-table and disappeared.

She frowned. "You've taken away all the good that I thought I had done to that poor man."

"Nothing of the kind. Your two sovereigns gladdned the life of a real tramp. I met one as I danced homewards and gave them to him. 'With Miss Marling's compliments,' I said. Poor man, he thought I was either a madman or a thief.

"Ma'am," he said (there was a hint of the Irish brogue in his voice), "you took me in so completely on the seat that I felt a little revengeful. Besides, think of me only as the poor devil of a tramp that I am, in spite of these fine feathers, and be as kind to me as you were to him."

"One lump or two?" she asked, poising the sugar-tongs above the sugar-bowl.

The tramp approached the proud citizen and asked for alms.

"'Go to the ant, thou sluggard'."

"'Tain't no use, mister. Me aunt's jist as tightfisted as me uncle an' all de rest uv me relashons. I fear I'll have to go to work at last."

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A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

THINGS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

SUPERSEDED.

What a very capricious unstable thing is fashion? I know that in stating this I am merely advancing a truism, but it has been especially brought home to me by a visit to the Opera House some few nights ago. For years past Covent Garden has been night after night the resort of beauty and fashion throughout the Season; to have an opera box of one's own, or to be on intimate terms with those so blessed, has been considered a claim to social distinction; even just to sit in the stalls surrounded by beautifully dressed, plentifully bejewelled dames was a liberal education. And now—to a great extent during the present Season—this has all changed. The Opera House has taken on rather a *demode* air, and though those who possess opera boxes still attend, they do not manage to fill their *loges* with so fashionable a company.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

The chief reason for this sudden change of front on the part of Society seems to lie in the arrival of the Russian opera at Drury Lane. Just as the Russian dancers carried all before them a Season or two ago, so now the Russian exponents of opera became at once the "glass of fashion." Instead, therefore, of going to Covent Garden, fashionable folk have transferred their patronage a little further East to the great playhouse where we have been wont to go in the autumn for melodrama, in the winter for pantomine. I say the chief reason advisedly for there are other reasons besides, which the syndicate presiding over the fortunes of Covent Garden and its grand opera season will do well to lay to heart. Even before the Russians appeared on the scene one heard a good many complaints as to the style of opera produced nowadays; many music lovers care nothing at all for "Louise," "Madame du Barri," or even "La Tosca," as interpreted in grand opera. Also it might be worth the aforesaid syndicate's while to expend a certain amount of capital in thoroughly renovating the Covent Garden Opera House. Improvements of a not very ambitious sort have been carried out from time to time, but the interior of Covent Garden remains curiously behind the times in many ways. In these days of luxury people well off enough to support grand opera by taking boxes and stalls will not continue to do so unless they either get something quite extraordinarily good in the way of programme, or a house that is the last word in comfort and beauty. In neither instance can it be said that Convent Garden comes up to the mark, so small wonder that at the first sign of a really novel and beautiful entertainment elsewhere, there has been rather a stampede on the part of fashionable London. While on this subject of the capriciousness of fashion it would be interesting to see whether a *bona-fide* British theatre, in which British actors and actresses would predominate, would attract Society in such crowds as foreign produced opera does?—Algernon, *In the Gentleman*.

DEFENCE OF MODERN DRESS

TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE.

"The way we dress nowadays is simply a triumph of common sense over antiquated prudery," was the phrase which a young matron, who is acknowledged to be one of the best dressed women in London, used to defend women's dress, against which so much criticism has lately been levelled.

"Women dress more and more with an eye to comfort," she declared. "Of course, they follow the fashion, but then the fashion is usually created to meet their demands." Slit skirts, she declared, were the natural result of the modern energetic young woman's revolt against the hideous inconvenience of the "hobble," and the low-cut blouse the inevitable substitute for those collars which were so high that to turn one's head in ordinary conversation became a matter of inconvenience, and a game of golf simply a nightmare of discomfort.

"There was a time," she continued, "when to look fashionable you had to sacrifice comfort, and to be comfortable often necessitated a sacrifice of appearance, according to the ideas of the time. Now fashion and comfort and appearance all go hand in hand, and for that the credit belongs to the modern sensible girl, who declines to overburden herself with too many clothes or clothes that are too long. But because people exaggerate and go to extremes is no reason for branding women and fashions immodest.

"The truth is, you see, we women have really accustomed ourselves to the fact that we possess lower extremities. Realising at last that we have feet and ankles, we really are not ashamed of other people knowing it, particularly as it is so much easier to walk when they are unhampered with a superfluity of skirt. But this whim of Nature in giving us feet and ankles and legs seems to be causing dreadful distress to some people, and hardly anybody gives us credit for showing them simply because it happens to be convenient. But now we have experienced the comfort of modern dress I don't think we are likely—we younger ones anyhow—to revert to older ideals. If the sight of the woman who is fashionably dressed is too painful, perhaps 'blinkers' will come into fashion. How many people, I wonder, would have the courage of their opinions and wear them?"

A West-end dressmaker advanced an interesting theory to account for the antagonism displayed towards present fashions. "It is due to the jealousy of middle age towards youth," she declared. "The modes of to-day seem especially designed to suit the young woman. The woman who is getting on in years, losing her figure, perhaps, simply cannot wear a very stylish gown without looking ridiculous. Of course, styles can be modified to suit special requirements, but that is not sufficient. Middle age now wants to dress like youth, so it would like to revert to high necks, flowing skirts, trimmings, and so forth, which are becoming to both ages alike. But young people have no intention of being dragged back into clothes that are not convenient, and middle age must adapt itself to circumstances. Autumn will see a few modifications to suit altered weather conditions, but I should not like to prophesy any drastic change."

Overheard in the Club.

"What's become of —— lately? He looked very shaky when last I saw him."

Have you ever heard this question asked at the Club, the Mess, or at a friend's Bungalow? The answer is probably "Oh, he's out of sorts. His nerves are all wrong."

Perhaps also people have said this of you? And yet there is absolutely no occasion for anyone to suffer from nervous breakdown or debility, sleeplessness or lax condition. When Nature fails, and the overtaxed nerve tissues become stagnant, it is time to give Nature a help. You won't get well by leaving things as they are, and things won't stay as they are, they will get worse! But you can get well, and speedily too, if you take

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R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.—There is a chilly sense of inhospitality about a bookless room, or a house in which books are sparse and infrequent. Most people realize this, and knowing that books are of value as a decorative asset, they take care that their shelves shall be well-stocked, even if they themselves are not particularly fond of reading. As thoughtful provision for visitors, a goodly supply of reading matter should be scattered through the living-rooms, and every hostess ought to superintend personally the selection of the "livres de chevet" of the guests' bedrooms. The spare-room bookshelf is apt to degenerate into a home for all the waifs and strays of the house, for all the books which are too shabby or too dull to be displayed elsewhere: this is not as it should be, the little collection ought to be specially chosen for each prospective visitor, according to his known, or surmised, taste in literature. Judicious variety should be aimed at, there should be one or two novels, either very new or very old; every one has read the fiction which is euphemistically described by the booksellers as "recent." Some light essays, a humorous work, a standard classic, and at least one book of verse may be provided. As regards the last item, one is generally in rather a difficulty; the likes and dislikes of verse-lovers are as a rule definite and violent, so that one cannot simply trust to luck and hope that the selected poet will chance to be the guest's favourite writer. Authologies do not meet the case, their contents vary so little, and it is generally fatally easy to predict the names of the poems which will be included. As a solution one may offer the suggestion that the works of a living poet should be provided; this is an experiment which rarely fails, and has even known to result in the conversion of people whose boast it was that they had read no poet after Tennyson. As an introduction to contemporary verse-writers the book of "Georgian Poetry" is a valuable little volume, and contains the work of some of the best poets of the day, of the new Georgian era of literature which is said to be commencing. Dramatic, imaginative, spontaneous, harmonious, the poems of this collection make their appeal to the most varied sympathies: John Masefield's contribution, "Biography," is particularly attractive, presenting as it does a series of clear-cut impressions startling in their fidelity. The five short poems by which W. H. Davies is represented show this author at his best; the exquisite lyrical quality of his lines, the unerring instinct for the right word which he displays are particularly noticeable in these examples. Walter de la Mare's well-known "Arabia" charms us anew, while Wilfrid Wilson Gibson contributes a curiously dramatic and imaginative poem called "The Hare," a poem which one cannot readily forget. James Stephens, G. H. Chesterton John Drinkwater, L. Abercrombie, and several other poets are amongst the distinguished company who have been selected by the editor to represent the new literary moment, the comparatively recent poetic revival, which shows not only great promise, but also great achievement.

John Masefield is distinctly a poet who has already "arrived," a fact which is testified to by the eagerness with which the public receives his work as it issues from the publishers. "Ballads and Poems" is an admirable collection of his shorter poems, which display that vigorous modernity, that swing and rythm, of which his own peculiar style is blended. Masefield is a wizard of words; whether he writes purely imaginatively or with deliberately bald realism and economy of adjective, he is never artificial or extravagant, and his spell never fails of its effect. "Poems and Ballads" do not exemplify this poet in the exalted mood of "The Everlasting Mercy" nor in the pitilessly realistic vein of "The Widow in the Bye Street" but in an open-air and wholesome humour, singing of wide spaces, of fretting waves, of the call of adventure. A sigh of regret when the last page is reached, is perhaps the sincerest tribute which any writer could desire; these two score of poems and ballads certainly seem to come to an end all too soon, but Masefield's verse is good for much re-reading, and for a niche in the memory as well.

Georgian Poetry, 1911-12. (The Poetry Bookshop, London). Ballads and Poems, John Masefield. (Elkin Matthews).

"THE SENTENCE OF SILENCE":—By Reginald Wright Kauffman (Howard Latimer). The author has effectually broken it. In the speech of his Americans, he is "fed up" with it. When little Daniel Barnes asked about babies and their arrival, his mother told him the doctor brought them in a basket; his friend told him that his mother said they had come down the rain-spout; and the cook merely laughed coarsely. Dan's mother and father had but one wish: to bring Dan up nicely. Nicely includes decently, and each felt decency would be imperilled at such moments as these speculative ones on birth; but for the sentence of silence. As old Gideon Giddey remarked, "We lie to our children in everything; or if we don't, we just refuse to explain. . . . You can stop us from writing about such things, and you can stop your children from reading about them, but you can't stop your children from thinking about them. You can't stop passion. All that you can do, you are doing; you are perverting it." Ergo, says Mr. Kauffman, Danny Barnes, who once, his clean little soul in his clean little body, stood barefoot by the window, a shivering figure in canton-flannel night-drawers, and verified there the impossibility of a baby arriving down a water-spout, who raised his wide blue eyes to the stars for the answer his parents would not give him, suffered disillusionment, vitiation, decay. He went out to meet the greatest, the strongest force in human nature, utterly ignorant, utterly unprepared. Curiosity is the mightiest passion of the human mind. The phenomena of sex had been deemed too coarse a thing by his parents for anything but secrecy, and Dan went to learn it as he or any healthy boy might. And after a long succession of degrading associations, he was won back to the old clean innocence by help of Judith Kent. Judith, although by three years his junior, was of another generation. With him she deplored the early training of mystification which, as respectable children, they had shared. It was she who re-assured him over his lapses from virtue. She is a long journey from Dora Spenlow, who awaited her lover and his proposal, stopping her ears behind the, "with her dear little face against the wall; and Jip in the plate warmer with his head tied up in a towel." Not so alluring, perhaps, to the mere male, but more capable for motherhood, to say nothing of housekeeping. Mr. Kauffman's clever book, which ends on so dramatic a note suffers badly from the disease of purpose, but it is never less than clever, and seldom less than bright, and often both profound and witty. Almost would it persuade a pursuit to establish a Chair of Physiology on the kindergarten system!

"THE RED MIRAGE":—By I. A. R. Wyle (Mills and Boon).—For a thoroughly dramatic novel, glowing with colour, rich in incident, throbbing with passion, commend us to "The Red Mirage." It is a tale of the Foreign Legion of Algiers, that refuge of the ne'er-do-wells and the desperate, who fight like demons, and perish in the desert-places like flies. Richard Farquhar, partly in defence of the honour of the missing father, who had also been a soldier, partly on account of his desertion by Sylvia Omney, resigns his commission in the British Army and joins the "Devil's Legion." He is treated like a dog, and the sufferings of the wholebodyof troops under the ruthless discipline of Colonel Destinn are described with painful realism. Upon the scene comes Sylvia, now the wife of Captain Arnaud, and as a foil to her selfishness Gabrille Smith one of the finest woman characters in modern fiction. Quixotic as ever, Richard Farquhar allows himself for the sake of others to be condemned to be shot for mutiny. Then the disclosure of the fact the Colonel Destinn is his own father paves the way for the further series of pathetic and tragic events with which Miss Wylie crowds her closing pages.

"ONE WOMAN'S LIFE" By Robert Herrick (Mills and Boon). This reads more like a biography than a novel. The woman is Milly Ridge, whom we first meet as a young girl living in Chicago with her father and grandmother. Already she has social aspirations, and chafes at her modest home and its mean surroundings. Horatio Ridge, the simple-minded, good-hearted father, virtually ruins himself in an effort to grow rich for his daughter's sake. Milly has charm and beauty, and is expected to marry well, but a chance meeting with a young artist results in her becoming, after all, a poor man's wife. Loving Jack Bragdon as sincerely as her somewhat shallow nature permits, she cannot overcome the old tendency towards outward show and extravagance. The result is that, torn between the need to earn dollars by work which makes no appeal to him, and a brave attempt to become a serious artist, Bragdon wears himself out. Milly half realises, when it is too late, how evil her influence has been, but still another victim of her selfishness—this time a woman—has to suffer before the story closes. Mr. Herrick's study of a not uncommon type of femininity is exceedingly interesting. Milly is absolutely true to life.

In niew of the revival of the ancient ceremonial of the making of Knights of the Bath, the Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, Sacrist and Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, the official home of the Order, has prepared a history of that great Order of Knighthood. It will be published immediately by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons (Ltd.). The author has made use of all the best available authorities upon the subject, and, in the form of a handy volume, has made accessible to the general reader the information hitherto contained in portly volumes long since out of print. "The Most Honourable Order of the Bath," by which title the book is to be known, is copiously illustrated with pictures showing the ceremonies in different ages in the history of the Order. Particularly interesting is Canaletto's picture of the procession of the knights in 1749, which hangs in the Deanery of Westminstes and is reproduced by the Dean'r permission.

"JAPONETTE";—By Robert W. Chambers (Appleton and Co.). The story begins well, ends well, and goes well all the way between. That it is skilfully constructed and daintily written goes without saying when one has named the author. It is a graceful and sympathetic rendering of an old theme that is none the worse for its age—the awakening and redemption wrought by true love upon some young people who have hitherto known only its "Society" substitute. To say that it is worthily illustrated by Dana Gibson is to praise the artist quite as much as he deserves; in this instance at any rate.

"PASTIMES IN TIMES PAST":—By Mr. O. Paul Monokton. Dealing with the obscure origins and interesting early developments of such games as golf and chess, cricket and billiards, this volume which the West Strand Publishing Company are about to issue, and which will be illustrated with some curious old pictures, must be of very great interest and an immence source of help to those interested in the study of antequated athelitism.

In connection with the 100th performence of the Russian Ballet in England which takes place on July 25, Messrs. Chatto and Windus announce that they have in preparation a volume, to be called "The Art of Nijinsky," by Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, illustrated in colour by Miss Dorothy Mullock. The aim of the book is to appreciate the achievement of the famous dancer, both in its individual aspect and in its relation to the art of the ballet as a whole.

"MOTOR WAYS IN LAKELAND" by Mr. G. D. Abraham, which Messrs. Methuen will publish should fill a long-felt want. It shows how the best of the Lake country, the Mecca of the nature loving motorist, may be seen and understood. The special map will be a practical help, and the numerous illustrations, taken exclusively for this book, are of high artistic merit.

Mr. F. F. W. Hirst, Editor of "The Economist", has written a volume entitled "THE SIX PANICS AND OTHER ESSAYS", wich Messrs. Methuen will issue. This work deals with various problems of the day, but more especially with Armaments, Tariffs, Foreign Policy and Finance. It should both be of interest and value to politicians and business men.

A new and cheaper edition of Mr. C. E. Hughes "BOOK OF THE BLACK FOREST" will be issued by Messrs Methuen. This work describes all the most attractive spots, and the historical and romantic associations of the district,

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's novel "THE DUKE'S MOTTO" will be added to Messrs. Methuen's series of Two Shilling Novels.

WHAT IS ART?

ANCIENT ART AND RITUAT.—By Jane Harrison, LL. D., D. Litt. (Illustrated.) (Home University Library. London: Williams & Norgate; India: R. & T. Washbourne.) Pp. 256. Cloth, 1 rupee; leather, 2 rupees.

This is an account not of ancient art or ancient ritual in themselves, but of their connection and its significance. "This connection," says the learned author, "has an important bearing on questions vital to-day, as, for example, the question of the place of art in our modern civilisation, its relation to and its difference from religion and morality in a word, on the whole enquiry as to what the nature of art is, and how it can help or hinder spiritual life."

Miss Harrison takes Greek drama as the most useful illustration of her thesis that "the same impulse sends a man to church or to the theatre." She takes us to the Theatre of Dionysos, under the shadow of the Athenian Acropolis, then to Egypt during the festival of Osiris, and for a moment to Babylon and Palestine. The nature of primitive ritual, and especially of the pantomimic or magical dances out of which the drama rose, is next examined more closely. A savage tribe commemorates its past achievements by war-dances or hunting dances; but it also anticipates the future in pantomime which is "a sort of precipitated desire, a discharge of pentup emotion into action." "The beast-dances found widespread over the savage world took their rise when men really believed what St. Francis tried to preach, that beasts and birds and fishes were his 'little brothers.'" The savage does not merely "imitate" the nature round him; he re-enacts it in a keen emotion of desire. Thus, the maypole expresses "the desire for the joy in life and spring"; and modern religion is saturated with survivals of like ceremonies of death and life.

Miss Harrison gives an intensely interesting explanation of the Spring Festival of the Greeks and of the transition from ritual to drama—that is from a ceremony where every one is in action, with an object in view, to one in which most are spectators, a leap "from real life to the emotional contemplation of real life cut loose from action" In course of a powerful analysis, Miss Harrison shows that this transition was due, firstly, to a decay of faith in magical rites, and, secondly, to "the influx of a new culture and a new dramatic material"—in a word, to Homer. Magic gave place to hero-worship, the chorus to the "star" actor. The time was favourable, for "the heroic spirit, as seen in heroic poetry, is the outcome of a society cut loose from it roots, of a time of migrations, of the shifting of populations."

From this point Miss Harrison goes forward to a discussion of modern Art in its relation to philosophy, morals, religion, science, and practical life, with passing comments on the great Victorian writers and artists, Tolstoy, and living writers from Arnold Bennett to the Indian poet, Tagore. The whole book is full of charm; and this last section is one of the most inspiring and enlightening essays on the meaning of art that we have ever read.

MARVELS OF BOTANY.

PLANT LIFE:—By Prof. J. B. Farmer, D. Sc., F. R. S. (Illustrated.) (Home University Library. London: Williams & Norgate; India: R. &. T. Washbourne.) Pp. 256. Cloth, 1 rupee; leather, 2 rupees. One of the earlier issues of the Home University Library contained a volume on *The Evolution of Plants*, by Dr. D. H. Scott, F. R. S., which was practically limited to an examination of the fossil records. The Professor of Botany in the Imperial college of Science now contributes a volume explaining some of the salient features of living plant forms from the point of view of function, and the causes of "the marvellous beauty and adaptedness of form which are so apparent in every branch of the vegetable kingdom."

To have attempted to cover the whole ground in so small a space would have been to produce a dull cram-book, and there are too many of that kind already. Instead, Professor Farmer has wisely chosen to deal more fully with a few instances of structure and adaptation in relation to the two great funstions of feeding and reproduction, and so to impress the reader at once with the difficulties and the immense interest of his subject. There is no pretence of conveying pontifically a body of dogmatic knowledge. Professor Farmer constantly tells his reader plainly that "we do not know" this or that. Not only can he afford to do so, for the book is full of evidence of long original research; but we have all the stimulus of feeling ourselves on the border land where intelligent work may, at any moment, win the reward of a great discovery.

The twenty-eight illustrations deserve a special word of praise.

THE ANTIQUE—UP-TO-DATE.

She gazed at the tall old clock on the stair,
'Twas a relic of days long fled;
A costly timepiece, a treasurer are,
But lately purchased and placed up there,
"A quaint old gem!" she said.

"Did you stand in some old manor hall,
Where the firelight flickered red
On polished floor and on carven wall,
Where fell the shadows of ladies tall.
And straightly stiff?" she said.

"Did you look, perchance, on a winsome maid—
Alas, a century dead,
Softly demure and sweetly staid,
In a tortoise-shell comb and a gay brocade.
With a very short waist?" she said.

"Did you see her lover, a comely swain,
A-bend ing his stately head
To touch her lips and to touch again
Till her fair cheek warmed with a crimson stain?
O, quaint old gem!" she said.

"Ah, the wondrous pictures seen by you,
In the days so long since fled!"
But the tall old clock fetched a grin to view;
"I wonder what she would say if she knew.
I was made last week?' it said.—

World.

YACHTING WOMEN.

KEEN INTEREST SHOWN IN A HEALTHY PASTIME.

The yachting season of 1913, at Home promises to be an exceedingly interesting one. Some annual fixtures are already past, and the Clyde Fortnight brought much of interest to admirers of this sport. Among others, the yacht Gertrude distinguished herself, and we allude to her specially because she is the property of Miss Gertrude Eadie, a great yachting enthusiast. Miss Eadie started racing in 1906 in Ladies' races, and won four prizes in the two summers before the Gertrude was given to her. Since owning this yacht Miss Eadie has steered in most of the races class to which the Gertrude belongs, and has won sixty-eight prizes. Miss Eadie's father was a yachting enthusiast, and owned several craft, so it is only natural that his daughter should show a marked predilection for the sport.

"IT'S DOGGED AS DOES IT."

When not racing; Miss Eadie cruises about a great deal, and though she enjoys all phases of life on board, nothing comes up in her estimation to an exciting race She invaribly races with a crew of ladies, and is doing so again this year. Fifteen times Miss Eadie has taken part in races this summer, winning the large percentage of twelve prizes. Sheer pluck and dogged perseverance tell in yachting as well as in other things, and Miss Eadie showed of what stuff she is made when one day she broke the boom, but, nothing daunted, had a new one made during the night and was ready for the next day's race.

INCREASE OF YACHTSWOMEN.

The number of lady yacht owners is greatly increasing. From the big steam yacht Nahnia of 1,806 tons owned by Mrs. Robert Goelet to a modest 2-ton sailing yacht such as many ladies possess for instance is a far cry. The Misses Jeffrey own the yacht Noemi which is only 2 tons. Miss Megaw an Irish lady owns Kiomi, 2 tons and is part owner of Pixie 2½ tons Miss Nina Pickard's yacht June of which she is part owner with Mrs Ferrar is only of 2 tons The Peewit of Miss V. R. Colman is another craft of 2 tons and so is Miss Mabel Campbell's Vilga. Flat Fish a 2-ton yacht is the property of Mrs. Aubrey Troughton while Mrs. Walter Watney's yacht Kathleen belongs to the small yachts also the same lady owning the Katwincher, of 8 tons.

A CHANGE OF OWNER.

According to "The Yachtaman," the big steam yacht Semiramis, of 1,797 tons, has just been acquired by a lady. This yacht was better known under her old name of Margherita, when she was the property of Mr. Anthony Drexel. she was brought by the Marquis of Anglesey, who has just sold her to the Princes shahowskov Gleboff Strechneff, of Moscow, who previously had a barque-rigged yacht, San Donato. It is extremely unlikely that Semiramis will remain at Cowes, as Russian ladies are proverbially fond of the South of France and there is good sport to be had during the season on the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

WHAT A RECENT CONVERT SAYS.

According to Mrs. Burges-Watson, a member of the Royal Temple Yacht Club and owner of the Clytie, yachting is undoubtedly a splendid sport for ladies who really love the sea. It is becoming more popular year by year, as can be readily seen from the increasing number of cruisers owned by the fair sex. This lady considers "that yachting is not only a fine, healthy sport, but also an exhilerating and delingtful pastime for women, whilst a good regatta on a fine day with a good breeze is one of the prettiest sights in the world."

EMPORIUM ET LIBERTAS.

Good my First Lord, on Thursday last.
We looked to you to bring good news.
For on occasions in the past.
You have propounded solid views,
But though with oil you have anointed us.
To some extent you've disappointed us.
We know your task was hard, for though.
You personally realise
That we must have to face the foe,
A Fleet of overwhelming size.
You have to humour tart and testy mates.
Who wallow in starvation Estimates.
To these the unforgiven sin
Is spending gold on building ships:
They'd sooner see the Empire in
A state of permanent eclipse;
And therefore, as we apprehend it, you're
Restrained from resolute expenditure.
When you the purse-strings would unloose.
And give us that which is our due,
These worthies straightway cook your goose.
By shaking frenzied fists at you,
And crying with a dismal haughtiness,
"No Dreadnoughts, please, for we dread naughtiness!"
You may, perhaps, deep in your mind
Have longed to do the proper thing,
And frame a programme of a kind.
To make the land with plaudits ring.
But, bent by pressure disciplinary.
You come down to an oil-refinery.
And so, from battleships debarred.
To give us oil-tanks you elect.
And, though perhaps you think it hard,
You obviously can't expect
The ordinary man, perplexed as is
His mind, to tumble into ecstasies
Though pleased to find our fuel's not.
Old-fashioned or in price too high
He'd rather know that we have got
The ships to burn the whole supply:
He would have looked to a much duller man
To set up as an oil-and-colourman,
The fact is that although to make
Your case look good the heavens you move
This more than certain it would take
A greater than yourself to prove
Though voiced as angel and as siren clad
A myriad-oil tanks worth one ironclad.
So while we're gratified to learn
That you as earnest may be viewed
And smallest contributions earn.
Their proper meed of gratitude
Surely you scarcely can imagine us
Hailing the wholly oleaginous.
And while we're glad the Navy's still
The object of your watchful toil
We trust you don't, nor ever will
Permit yourself to think that oi
In plenty and of perfect purity
Lulls us to feelings of security.

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT *in the World.*

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Park-keeper (giving a friendly warning): "You mustn't sit there, ma'am."

Old Lady (sitting on a seat which has just been varnished): "Ere I am, and 'ere I'm going to stick."

Little Biffins: "Jolly party that at the Highflyers' last night. Is it true you were the only sober man in the room after I left?"

His Reverence (shocked): "No, certainly not!"

Little Biffins (inno cently): "By Jove you don't mean that? Who was, then?"

Johnny: "What does it mean to say 'seeing the humorous side of things,' dad?"

Father: "Well, let us take an example. How many sides has a banana-skin for instance?"

Johnny: "Two."

Father: "Exactly. And when some other man steps on the banana-skin he sees the serious side of it, and you see the humorous side."

A famous sculptor was seated at a dinner next to a fair but frivolous young lady, and it was soon evident that he was not very favourably impressed by her idle chatter.

"What kind of a figure do you most admire in a woman?" she inquired with the air of one angling for a compliment.

"Almost any kind, as long as she is not a figure of speech," he replied, briefly.

A lady with a wasp-like waist fainted in a City street the other day, and was carried into the nearest shop. An Irishman, who had observed the occurrence looked into the shop after a few minutes and inquired:—

"How is she now?"

"Oh," said the shopman, "she's coming to."

"Ah," replied Pat, "come in two, has she? Poor thing! Bedad, it's just what I was afraid of."

A celebrated Irish counsel, as remarkable for his brogue as for his *bons mots* being retained against a young officer, opened the case in the following manner:—

"My lord, I am counsel for the Crown and I am first to acquaint your lordship that this soldier——"

"Stop, sir!" said the military hero. "I would have you know, sir, I am an officer."

"Oh, sir, I beg your pardon!" said the counsel, very dryly. "To speak more correctly, this officer who is no soldier!"

Jacob: "How did you make your money?"

Isaac: "Racing."

Jacob: "I never knew you betted."

Isaac: "I didn't. I started a pawnshop just outside the course for them as wanted a ticket home after backing the winner'."

"Now, my friends," said the candidate making another effort to arouse enthusiasm in his hearers what do we need in order to carry this constituency by the biggest majority in its history?"

The response was immediate and enthusiastic.

"Another candidte!" yelled the audience as one man.

At a meeting presided over by a burly country squire the chief speaker was a budding orator with a seat in the Upper House.

Said the chairman, grasping the nervous speaker by the arm on the conclusion of his lordship's address:—

"Your speech was like a glass of good champagne"—here the noble lord smiled pleasantly—"lots of froth and very dry."

Then the smile came off.

The late Judge Bacon once strongly reproved a Jewish lad for perjury in an action in which he appeared on behalf of his father, who was the plaintiff, and non-suited him on that account. Later in the day the father appeared in court and asked for a new trial.

"No," said the judge. "Your son told lies."

"Oh, your honour," said the father, "I am sure my son would not tell lies for the world."

"No: he did it for threepence-halfpenny," retorted the judge.

An English bishop who was an extremely busy man, and had to travel a good deal was addressing the children of a school. He said:—

"My dear children, I have been all this week travelling hither and thither through my dicese, and what book do you think has guided me? Come, now, it's a book beginning with 'B.'"

"The Bible sir," cried a chorus of youthful voices.

"Ah, no," said the bishop, with a twinkle in his eye. "It's Bradshaw."

Little Jim, though he attended Sunday-school every week did not know quite so much about Scriptural history as he ought to have known; but when his sister asked him, "Where was Solomon's temple?" he was rather angry that she should think him unable to answer a simple question like that.

"Don't you think I know anything?" he asked.

"Well, where was it then?" his sister repeated and then he informed her.

"On the side of his foreheda, of course—the same as other folks'. Do you think I'm a dunce?"

She was giving orders at express rate, for they were married; and he as a rule the most meek and submissive of men, was like the proverbial worm beginning to turn.

"Do you think," he inquired "that you rule the whole of the universe?"

"No," she snapped; "but I rule the first letter of it."

A veteran talking to his great-grandson a little lad of eight or nine years, remarked:—

"Nearly a generation and a half ago my head was grazed by a bullet at the Battle of Chickamauga."

The little boy looked at the old mans head thoughtfully and said:—

"There isn't much grazing there now is there grandad?"

An Irish couple, whose married bliss was not without a few squalls received a homely lecture from their spiritual adviser, regarding their disgraceful quarrels.

His Reverence: "That dog and cat you have agreed better than you."

The reply somewhat upset him:—

"If yer riverence'll toie them tigither, ye'll soon change yer moind."

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PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

READING OF THE KING'S SPEECH.

HOPES OF A PERMANENT PEACE.

SUDANESE COTTON.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords and the Speaker in the House of Commons, read the King's Speech.

The Speech said that the visit of M. Poincare was a source of great gratification, and the manifestations of goodwill, to which it gave rise, afforded a fresh guarantee of the continuance of the cordial friendship, which unities the two countries.

Referring to the Conference of Balkan delegates in London, which agreed on the Treaty of Peace, the Speech much regretted that the renewal of hostilities between the different nationalities had again created a state of war, accompanied by many deplorable incidents It was satisfactory that the Conference of the belligerents at Bukharest had led to a cessation of hostilities, which, it was hoped, would be permanent.

"It is a cause for great satisfaction", the Speech continued, "that the Great Powers have kept constantly in touch with each other. My Government has done all in its power to facilitate an interchange of views and co-operation in action through the Ambassadors in London."

After expressing satisfaction at the passing of the Scottish Temperance and Mental Dificiency Bills, the Speech said "I had pleasure in assenting to the Sudan Loan Bill, which I confidently hope will not only add to the prospecity of that territory, but will afford increased sources of supply for the cotton industry in Britain

"The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill will assure that the supreme tribunal of the Empire will be fully and adequately constituted, so as to meet the growing requirements of my Indian Empire and my Dominions overseas,"

MR. HORNELL.

APPOINTMENT NOT TO BE A PRECEDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Ampthill called attention to the appointment of Mr. Hornell.

Lord Crewe paid a tribute to the invaluable services of Mr. Hornell in the Education Department and the India Office. He said that, in view of the great movement in India towards the expansion of primary and secondary education, the Government of India and the Government of Bengal thought that it could best be carried out by a man of the special cosmopolitan experience which Mr. Hornell possessed. Mr. Hornell's appointment did not imply the slightest reflection on the education officials in India. Lord Crewe was most anxious to assure them that only in the most exceptional circumstances would the system of promotion by seniority be departed from.

Lord Crewe declined to accede to Lord Lamington's proposal that Mr. Hornell be only attached to the Government of India for special duty.

Lord Lansdowne was glad to hear the assurance that the appointment was not to be regarded as a precedent.—Reuter

BAKHTIARIS AT TEHERAN.

RELIEF FOR GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

TEHERAN, Aug. 15.

It has been arranged that the number of Bakhtiaris at Teheran in the Government service shall be reduced to three hundred. This will relieve the Treasury, as there are at present 850 here. The readiness of the Khans to listen to the British Minister's advice has been a material factor in the conclusion of the arrangement.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.

An interview took place, yesterday, between the British Charge d'Affaires, the Russian Ambassador and the Grand Vizier with reference to the Persian frontier. It is understood that a convention was signed definitively settling the question.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

WHEAT PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug 15.

The Senate has adopted an amendment to the Tariff Bill placing wheat on the free list.

SOMALI SITUATION.

MR. HARCOURT'S RE-ASSURING STATEMENT.

London, Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt informed Mr. Bonar Law that he had received an entirely satisfactory account of the situation in Somaliland. He did not propose to read it because it concerned the present disposition of the troops and the information could reach the utmost corners of Somaliland with incredible rapidity. He would publish the papers as early as possible.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

AIRMEN'S BEACONS.

STRIKING GERMAN SCHEME.

TO GUIDE NOCTURNAL FLIGHTS.

BERIN, Aug. 15.

At the instance of Count Zeppelin a powerful electric beacon, throwing a light a distance of twenty miles, is to be erected at Biberach as a guide to airships flying northward from Friedrichshafen.

It is hoped that in the near future the whole Empire will be similarly provided with beacons for nocturnal air-flights.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

CHINA CANNOT BE RELEASED FROM TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons to-day regardihg opium, said he had no reason to suppose that there was any connection between the anti-opium edicts and the civil war in China.

The Chinese Government had requested in June to be released from the obligation to purchase further Indian opium. His Majesty's Government had not yet replied to the request, but they could not undertake to agree to the proposal except regarding the provinces, where the production of native opium had ceased.

"In the case of these provinces," he said, "we will immediately withdraw any claim to importation."

A LABOUR QUARREL.

OFFICIAL PARTY AT ISSUE WITH MINERS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in a letter to Mr. Kenyon, the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union for the by-election at Chesterfield, says: "If you want to be at liberty, you had better say so honestly. If you try to run as a Labour candidate you must accept a certain responsibility. To try to do both is wrong morally."

The attitude of the official Labour Party is expected to lead to trouble with the Miners' Federation as several miners in the House of Commons are supporting Mr. Kenyon.—Reuter.

NORTH-WEST MANCHESTER.

SIR JOHN SIMON TO CONTEST IT AT NEXT ELECTION

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Sir John Simon has informed his constituents that he has decided, after consultation with Mr. Asquith, to contest North-West Manchester at the next election, which, he says, will be critical.—Reuter.

[Sir John Simon at present represents the Walthamstow division of Essex.]

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

PREMIER DENIES RUMOUR OF HIS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that there was no truth in the statement that Lord Alverstone had resigned. The last communication from him allowed the hope that he might resume his active duties.—Reuter.

TROOPS RESTING AT SHANGHAI.

EXPLOSION ON REBEL YACHT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.

All is quiet here. The Government troops are resting preparatory to advancing against the Kiangyin Forts, the strongest position on the Yangtse, situated this side of Chinkiang.

An explosion took place on board the yacht "Lien-Ching," which was recaptured from the rebels yesterday. The explosion was due to the careless handling of bombs found on board. Five persons were killed and seven injured.—Reuter.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Sir Ralph Paget, Minister in Belgrade, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, in succession to Sir Louis Mallet, appointed Ambassador in Constantinople.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON INDIAN JUDGES

AN M. P. SHARPLY REBUKED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu sharply rebuked Mr. Swift MacNeill for asking a question reflecting on the competency of Pundit Lal and Mr. Stuart. Mr. Montagu declared that they were on the Bench because the Government of India and Lord Crewe were in every way satisfied that they were fitted for the responsibilites of that office. Such reflections upon British judges would not be permitted in the House of Commons, and Mr. Montagu claimed for Indian judges the same immunity from ill-informed attacks.—Reuter.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

THE "FRAM" STARTS FOR THE ARCTIC.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15.

The "Fram" has sailed for Colon, where she will embark Captain Amundsen and Commander Peary.

She will be the first vessel to pass through the Panama Canal.

Captain Amundsen will proceed immediately to the Arctic.—Reuter.

AN IMPROPRIETY.

EX-AMBASSADOR REBUKED.

AMERICAN'S ATTACK ON BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A new phase of the Mexican situation has arisen as a result of remarks of ex-Ambassador Wilson, charging the British Foreign Office with unjustly blaming him for inducing Great Britain to believe that the United States would recognise President Huerta.

Mr. Wilson described the statement, which has been published, explaining the British position, as a subterfuge.

President Wilson, yesterday evening, publicly reprimanded the ex-Ambassador and instructed the United States Ambassador in London to express the Government's regret to Sir Edward Grey that a diplomatic official of the United States should have been guilty of such impropriety.—Reuter.

SULZER AFFAIR.

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO RELINQUISH POST.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.

Governor Sulzer refuses to relinquish the Governorship of New York till the case has been tested in the courts.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn, on the other hand, maintains that he has the sole right to the office. The State employees are demoralized and the affairs of the State are chaotic.

As a result of the dispute, Mr. Sulzer's wife has broken down and three nerve specialists are attending her.—Reuter.

MORE DERRY RIOTING.

MAN KILLED AND TROOPS CALLED FOR.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Rioting broke out again in Londonderry last night. A man, who was looking out of a window, was shot and killed.

The Mayor has asked for troops to be brought in.—Reuter.

A "FRIVOLOUS QUIBBLE."

CONVICTION SET ASIDE IN APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Imam and Chapman disposed of the rule, issued on behalf of the Hon Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, calling on the District Magistrate of Alipur to show cause why the conviction of and the sentence passed on the petitioner should not be set aside.

The complainant in this case, one Wali Mahomed Daraga of Barrackpore Cantonment, served a notice on Mr. Banerjee to do certain repairs to a bungalow. The work was not done within the time allowed. Mr. Banerjee was then prosecuted. The defence was that Mr. Banerjee was not the proper person to be called upon to do the repairs, in that he had ceased to be the agent of the bungalow since the death of his wife; in whose name the bungalow was. The Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore held that this was a most frivolous quibble and convicted Mr. Banerjee under section 97 read with section 107 of the Cantonment Code and fined, him Rs. 50. Their Lordships held that the conviction was not sustainable and set it aside, and the fine, if paid, was directed to be refunded.

Their Lordships disposed of another rule against the order of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, directing the prosecution of Mr. Banerjee for the continuity of the same offence. In this case the proceedings were quashed. Both the rules were made absolute.

THE MAINPURI SATI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Mr. Justice Ryves has passed orders in the Mainpuri Sati appeal, and has directed that the appeal be heard before a bench of two judges after the vacation as his lordship thought that, if the findings of the Sessions Judge were correct, the sentences passed on the appellants were not adequate. Notices were ordered to be issued on the appellants to show cause why the sentences should not be enhanced.

USE OF THE ROYAL ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, have been requested by the local Government to discourage, as far as possible, the improper use by trading firms of the Royal Arms and the Prince of Wales's feathers. They are requested to note that warrants of appointment which carry with them the right to display the Royal Arms are issued only to deserving firms in consideration of good workmanship and quality.

The command of the light cruiser "Dartmouth" which is to be paid off and re-commissioned for service with the East Indies Squadron, has been given to Captain Judge D'Arcy, late commanding the torpedo depot ship "Hecla,' Chatham. Captain D'Arcy went afloat in 1881, was promoted lieutenant in 1890, commander in 1904, and reached his present rank in June, 1910. He is an ex-navigating officer, and has served on most stations throughout the limits of the Empire.

Lieutenant Richard L. Hamer, who has been appointed flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Richard H. Peirse, C. B., M. V. O., commanding the East Indies Squadron, has served afloat for fourteen years, and obtained his step in December, 1905. He recently went through the signalling course.

CAWNPORE RIOT TRIAL.

ATTACK ON POLICE DESCRIBED.

COLLECTOR'S EFFORTS TO CALM THE MOB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

The proceedings in the mosque riot case were commenced to-day. Mr. Boys, counsel for the Crown, opened the case for the prosecution. He said that a portion of the Machhli Bazar mosque was demolished on July 1 and 23. On August 3, there was a mass meeting at Idgah, after which a very large number of men proceeded to the mosque in question. Sub-Inspector Tasudak Hossain, in plain clothes, stood near the mosque to see what was going on. He was recognised by some men in the mosque and bricks were thrown at him. He retired to Gillis Bazar chowki, four hundred paces from the mosque. He informed the City Inspector about the men rebuilding the portion pulled down, whereupon the Kotwal advanced with two or three policemen. On his approaching the mosque, he was stoned and driven back to the chowki. He again went with his force of 25 men each of whom had a spear or two, and advanced towards the mosque, but was again driven back to the chowki and was pursued by the men who carried away one or two spears.

Shortly afterwards the Collector and the Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene with a posse of armed police. The Collector left the policemen behind and rode towards the mosque alone, but he was treated in the same way as the kotwal and his men. He thereupon brought up the armed police and they were also assaulted. There was every prospect of their being roughly handled and they were, in fact, roughly handled. Seventy men were arrested in the mosque, and three or four were found dead there. Thirty men were arrested close to the mosque. No list of the wounded was prepared. They were removed at once to the hospital for treatment. Forty boys, who were also arrested, were released. Seventy arrests were made inside the mosque and thirty outside. They were kept in the lock-up and subsequently sent to the jail.

The Crown would not very much rely on the identification or the oral testimony which was not always reliable, but on the fact that the men were arrested on the spot. They did not move away, though they had ample time to do so, and were repeatedly asked to go away. The charges as framed by the police were under sections 147 and 333, I.P.C. The Government was at present ingorant as to what line would be adopted by the defence, and if no justification was pleaded the more serious charge under section 333 which was exclusively triable by a Court of Sessions might be withdrawn by the sanction of the Court. On the other hand, if the defence was to be that the accused were perfectly justified in what they did, then the Crown might have to take up the more serious view, both in relation to the punishment and the procedure.

THREE DISTINCT CROWDS.

The first witness examined on behalf of the Crown was Lala Krishna Sahai, a pleader, who deposed that, on August 3, between 6 and 7 a. m., he saw three distinct crowds of Mahomedans going past his house in Halsey Road towards the tram car shed. The first crowd consisted of some 500 persons, while the two other crowds consisted of two or three hundred each. All thesemen were bareheaded and were reciting Kalama. At 10 a. m. witness saw a crowd which he estimated at ten thousand though he was not certain of his estimate. This crowd was passing close to his house. Some people came out of the crowd and facing it stretched their handswith a view to form a barrier. At this the men stopped and some consultation took place between them. One of these men, who appeared to be a leader, exhorted the Mussalmans to close their shops and follow them, otherwise they would be guilty of eating pork. At this stage the witness noticed six or seven Kabulis armed with lathis suddenly approaching the crowd. These Kabulis began to jump and make a horrible noise. The crowd then hurriedly went towards Maulganj.

This closed the examination-in-chief of the witness.

A discussion took place regarding the cross-examination of the witness which the defence intimated they reserved.

Mr. Musharul Haque commented upon the attitude of the prosecution and said that he was willing to give every help and assistance to the Court but declined to give any help to the crowd by indicating the line of defence that he would adopt.

A BLACK FLAG.

The second witness examined was Munir Uddin, City Inspector of Police, Cawnpore, who deposed that he had gone to Colonelgunj Thana, which was a furlong and a half from Idgah, after 6 a.m. The Idgah was nearly a mile from the Machhli Bazar mosque. No men in uniform were sent to the Idgah, but some men of the detective force were there. Two previous meetings on July 1 and 23, respectively, were held at the Idgah and they had passed off quietly. On conclusion of the meeting on August 3, the men came out of the Idgah as one body. The witness went ahead of them and separated from the crowd at the parade crossing, the crowd going towards Mulganj and the witness passing by Parade Road towards Gillis Bazar Chowki, which was two or three hundred paces from the Machli Bazar mosque which was visible from the Chowki. A few minutes after reaching there the witness saw a crowd of six or seven hundred persons come up to the mosque. This crowd set up a black flag and began to make a noise. The witness asked Sub-Inspector Tasuduk Hossain, who was in plain clothes, to go and see what the men were doing. Tasuduk Hossain went straight by the Kacha New Road towards the mosque. When he was some 20 or 25 paces from the mosque, the crowd began to throw stones at him. Seeing this, the witness went with Sub-Inspector Abdul Wahab and 15 or 16 men towards the mosque, and met Tasuduk Hossain half way between the Chowki and the mosque and sent him to the Police Superintendent to inform him of the occurrence. The

(Continued on page 12.)

FLOODED TOWNS.

PITEOUS TALES FROM BENGAL.

TWELVE HUNDRED VILLAGES AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The floods have subsided at Burdwan, but Contai, Amta, Tarkeswar, and other places are still under water. At Contai the water has subsided about fourteen inches in fifteen days. About twelve hundred villages with a population of three to four lakhs are affected. Mr. Sasmal, barrister, writes from Contai that nine human dead bodies were found floating in the water and the number of dead cattle is legion.

A harrowing story of about sixty human dead bodies having been sighted at Saktipur river in the Murshidabad district on the 8th instant has reached Calcutta. It is said that the bodies were those of persons who were travelling in a steam-launch which had foundered in the vicinity.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Midnapore, estimates that about fifty thousand houses have collapsed in that district. Various relief funds have been opened in Calcutta and other places, and money is being raised for the relief of the distressed. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose is reported to have promised a donation of one lakh of rupees. An appeal has been made to Government to open relief works.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE LOANS.

The Government of Bengal have decided to issue agricultural loans immediately in order to ameliorate the sufferings and losses caused by the recent floods. The announcement is hailed with satisfaction.

COURT'S JURISDICTION OVER MINORS.

INTERESTING POINTS IN MRS. BESANT'S SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, pleader, for Mr. Narayaniah, who sued Mrs. Annie Besant for the restoration of his two minor sons, resumed his arguments to-day at the High Court, on the question of jurisdiction cited in 20 Bombay Series, where a guardian was appointed in respect of one child residing in England and two other children residing at Poona.

Mr. Justice Oldfield remarked that, for the High Court to exercise jurisdiction over infants under clause 17 of the Letters Patent, that jurisdiction must have been specially invoked, which was not done in this case.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer referred to clauses 12,13, etc., of the Letters Patent, and showed that a special provision was made about invocation of jurisdiction to those clauses, while the powers under clause 17 might be exercised in whatsoever manner the cases came up before the High Court, whether by institution in the High Court itself, or by way of transfer. He also cited two instances where the High Court appointed guardians over infants in ordinary suits-one in a testamentary suit relating to the estate of one T. Tirumalachari (deceased) and the other in a maintenance suit against Mr. Lodd Govinda Doss by his stepmother.

As to the case in 21 Calcutta 210 cited by Mrs. Besant, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer submitted that the observations of Justice Sale were not warranted by any of the clauses in the Letters Patent. The other remark of Justice Sale that, in cases of difficulty, power was usually exercised in England and in India only by a regular suit, was not correct, as summary power had always been exercised vide Daniell's Chancery Practic volume 1 page 908.

As against the argument of Mrs. Besant about the theory of effectiveness, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer again referred to Hope vs. Hope as conclusive and said that no court had ever refused jurisdiction on the ground of ineffectiveness. He then referred to Order 21, Rule 32, of the Civil Procedure Code, and cases, in 19 Bombay, 24 Bombay, 28 Madras, 308 as to the methods of execution and said that it was analogous to the power to commit for contempt.

Mrs. Besant then began to reply, and referred to the facts in her written statement to show that the boys had been living separately from their father as they had not been sleeping in their father's place.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

LASCAR CONVICTED AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

To-day, at the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Georgetown, before Mr. W. S. Marshall, Sub-Inspector Upshon prosecuted Abdul Majid, Abdul Hajee Raatameah and Bashi Sahib, lascars on board the steamer "Egra," for trying to smuggle opium. From information received, the police stopped the accused as they were going into the harbour to proceed on board the "Egra," bound for Rangoon, and on their persons being searched, about 40 tolas of opium were found with the first accused. His Worship, after recording evidence, found the first accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining accused were discharged, as no opium had been found with them.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 18th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday.

Surgeon-General-Stevenson, Surgeon-General with the Bombay Government, is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement in January next.

GIFT TO SCIENCE.

INDIAN DOCTOR'S GENEROSITY.

TEN LAKHS FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University the Syndicate will recommend to the Senate that the munificent offer of ten lakhs by Dr. Rash Behary Ghose be gratefully accepted on the terms mentioned in his letter.

Dr. Ghose in his letter to the Vice-Chancellor says that the offer is made for the promotion of scientific and technical education, and for the cultivation and advancement of science amongst Indians through indigenous agencies. The gift is made on thirteen conditions:—(1) That the sum of ten lakhs be invested in securities producing an income of four per cent; (2) that four University chairs be established; (3) that the chairs be always filled by Indians; (4) that the salary of each professor be six thousand rupees annually; (5) that every professor before appointment shall receive special training in Europe, America, Japan, and an allowance be paid him; (6) that eight studentships be founded each of an annual value of Rs. 900.

The other conditions relate to the duties of professors.

"THE GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

A personal salute of 9 guns has been granted to Amir Naser Bin Shaif Bin Abdul Hadi of Dthala.

Lieut.-Col. Edwards, I.M.S., and Captain Crossle become Agency Surgeons, 1st and 2nd class, respectively, vice Lieut.-Col. Woolbert, retired.

Mr. W. A. Scholes is appointed as acting Consul for Sweeden at Rangoon, vice Mr. Hicks.

Captain D. G. Wilson becomes temporary Assistant Political Agent at Malakand.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer becomes the Honorary Colonel of the Punjab Light Horse vice Sir Louis Dane.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. K. Daniel becomes an Assistant Engineer.

Engineer Edge is granted an extension of leave till March 19, 1914.

Mr. E. M. Bayfield becomes Lieutenant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Pathology in the Medical College at Lahore, vice Major Forester, I. M. S., granted two years' leave.

MORTALITY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

In the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock this morning fourteen deaths were reported in Poona City, including those of nine children under three years. A grave feature in these returns is that two fatal cases, each of plague and cholera, were included.

INACTION AT MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

The absence of any forward movement by the rebels against Muscat is attributed to the Ramzan, which all the Arabs observe most scrupulously. The period of inaction is therefore likely to last until Sept. 1 or 2.

SALT STEAMER AGROUND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

This afternoon, the steamer "Barbarigo," laden with salt, ran aground at the mouth of Ulluberia Khal, in the Hoogly. The vessel was in charge of a beach pilot. Full particulars are not to hand, but at 3-30 p.m. the Port Commissioner's tug "Rescue" left Calcutta to endeavour to get the ship off It was expected that the vessel would be got off safely.

DEPARTURES.

PER s. s. "SALSETTE" AUG. 16

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseillee and Europe with the following passengers:—

Addymao, Mr J
Atmaram, Sub Asst Surgeon
Barker, Mr
Benson, Mr T
Bradley, Mr T
Collett, Mr S O
Collett, Mrs and two children
Daniell, Mrs M L and maid
Dixon Miss V M
Dowling, Mr L E
Dowling, Mr D M
DuManrier, D S C, Lt Col G B L
Du Maurier, Mr
Duff, Mr A C
Dunn, Mr T O D
Dunn, Mrs
Earp, Rev W A
Erridge, Mr
Friend, Mr W
Gosh, Mr K
Hemmerdinger, Mr E.
Hemmerdinger, Mr L
Hinton, Mr J C
Jayakar, Mr N K
Jeffrey, Mr
Kendall, D S O, R I M, Comdr C J C
Kerr, Mr C D
Linton, Mr G
Minchin, Col F F
Parker Mr A A
Ramlal, Dewan
Richardson, Major J J
Robb, Mr J
Sen, Mr N M
Senior, Mr H V
Spalding, Capt W B
St John, Miss M
Stephenson, Col E W R
Tarlton, Mr E S
Thomson Glover, Mr J W
Turner, Mr M
Wadia, Mr N N
Watson, Mr E V

The work in the Chief Court of Lower Burma is considerably in arrears, and measures will sooner or later have to be taken by the appointment of an Additional Judge to deal with it.

Mr. J. E. Godfrey, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, has six months' leave from September 21. Maungs Kin Assistant Government Advocate Burma, is appointed to officiate during Mr. Godfrey's absence.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S EXPLANATION.

TEXT OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

DETAILED REPLY TO ALL CHARGES.

We have already published the text of Lord Crewe's despatches to the Government of India in regard to the Sitapur case. We now give the text of the explanation made by Sir John Hewett to the Secretary of State of his action in that case. Sir John Hewett says:—

I am asked to explain my action in the case of Chutka Singh and Sikhdar Singh convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh—after having been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Sitapur, Mr. Bell, a member of the Indian Civil Service of 21 years' standing—and subsequently executed in accordance with the sentence. A third man, Ganga Singh, was sentenced on appeal to transportation for life. The order of acquittal was passed by the Sessions Judge on February 22nd, 1912: the appeal before the Judicial Commissioners was filed on July 10th: the Judicial Commissioners passed sentence on August 6th: the petition for mercy from the condemned prisoners reached me on August 27th: it was rejected on August 31st: the legal adviser of the condemned prisoners apparently received the order of rejection on September 2nd: on September 6th a petition to the Government of India reached me, which I withheld for reasons to be detailed below: on 9th September the two prisoners sentenced to death were executed. The points on which I understand that my explanation is specially wanted are (1) the delay in filing the appeal in the Judicial Commissioners' Court, and (2) my action in refusing to send on to the Government of India a petition for mercy for the prisoners sentenced to death which could not reach their headquarters at Simla within the time prescribed by their rules. In order to explain and justify my action it will be necessary to enter into considerable detail.

It may possibly prevent some confusion if it is explained at the outset that the Sessions Judge of Sitapur exercises jurisdiction in both the Sitapur and Kheri Districts, and that the case arose in the latter district. I should also explain that the Government of India and the Governor-General in Council are equivalent terms for the Supreme Government in India, and that when the term High Court is used in dealing with the facts of this case it means the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, whose Court is, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court for the part of the country where Kheri lies.

DIFFERENCES IN LAW.

There are some very important points of difference between the criminal law in England and that in India, to which it is necessary to draw attention. In the first place a trial for murder in England is held by the High Court of Judicature. In India the High Courts do not, except when trying European British subjects or persons charged with offences committed within their original jurisdiction in the Presidency towns, exercise original powers in the trial of offenders against the criminal law. A person against whom there is a *prima facie* case of having committed an offence for which a magistrate cannot himself try him, as for instance, murder, is committed by the magistrate for trial by the Sessions Judge.

Secondly, when a person is convicted of murder the Court need not, as it must in England, pass a sentence of death; it can, if the circumstances do not, in its opinion, demand the penalty of death, pass a sentence of transportation for life.

Thirdly, the order of a Sessions Judge sentencing a prisoner to death is not final; before it becomes so it must be confirmed by a Bench of the High Court of two judges.

Fourthly, the Government (i.e. in Oudh the Lieutenant-Governor) has the power to give sanction to the institution of an appeal to the High Court against an order of acquittal passed by a Sessions Judge or a Magistrate. If the order was passed in a trial that has been held with assessors, the appeal lies both on the facts and the law: if it was passed in a trial held with a jury the appeal can only be made on a point of law. The case against Chutkau Singh, Sikhdar Singh and Ganga Singh was tried by the Sessions Judge with assessors, and the order of acquittal was, therefore, appealable by the Government, both on the facts and on the law.

POWER OF APPEAL.

This power of appeal against an order of acquittal is not recklessly or even frequently exercised. The principles which I followed were that I would not give sanction to the filing of such an appeal unless (1) the legal adviser of Government considered that the possibilities were strongly in favour of its being successful and (2) the case was of such a nature that the interests of the Indian population or of the Government made it important that the order of acquittal should, if possible, be reversed. There were in the United Provinces during my term of office as Lieutenant-Governor some 30,000 cases of acquittal in cases cognizable by the police i.e., in the more important offences, against which the Government might have appealed. It appealed in 78 cases only. Of the 78 appeals 57 (73 per cent.) were successful. I cannot give the number of murder cases included in the figure 78, but they were very few. There were many cases in which, acting on the advice of my legal adviser, I declined to give sanction to the institution of an appeal when this course had been recommended to me by other authorities.

The Magistrate of the District is the authority who makes the first move in recommending an appeal against an order of acquittal. He acts on his own initiative or at the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor. The fact that a person has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge becomes known to the Magistrate of the District officially when the calender of offences tried by the Sessions Judge at a particular Sessions reaches him. It is not till then that he can become apprized of the reasons for the acquittal, as set forth in the judgment of the Sessions Judge;

(Continued on page 12.)

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CRICKET.

TALL SCORING BY POONA GYMKHANA TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 15.

Going in to bat first to-day in the game against the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Poona began well, Haughton and Kerr putting on 126 before the former was bowled by Baloo. Haughton was lucky, having been missed three times but he bit vigorously and all round the wicket. The visitors tried several bowlers including Baloo, Warden, Date and Antia (junior) but the batsmen played very confidently and when an adjournment was made for luncheon 132 runs had been signalled for the loss of one wicket. Kerr made another fine score making 79, which included nine 4's. Stephenson made 71, in many respects the best display in the innings. Hitherto this young batsman had failed to do himself justice. He hit all round the wicket and played pretty and confident cricket. The Gymkhana's first innings closed at 5-15 p.m. for 326—their biggest total this season.

The visitors began to bat ten minutes later, Smith getting two boundaries off Haughton's first over. But thereafter, disaster came. Kelly got Smith caught, and Haughton bowled both Polishwalla and the younger Antia, Cox performing a similar service for Colabawalla. When stumps were drawn, the visitors had lost four wickets for 60 runs. Score:

POONA GYMKHANA.

Haughton, b Baloo	...	70
Kerr, c Date, b Warden	...	79
Colbeck, b Warden...	...	23
Green-Armytage, st Telang, b Baloo	...	15
Stephenson, c and b Date	...	71
Kelly, b Baloo	...	0
Ricketts, c Warden, b Date	...	5
Cox, b Warden	...	6
Tagg, b Baloo	...	10
Dibben, b Dad	...	2
Rosher, not out	...	8
Extras	...	37
Total	...	326

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Smith, c Haughton, b Kelly	...	8
Polishwala, b Haughton	...	17
Telang, not out	...	18
Antia, jr. b Haughton	...	6
Colabawalla, b Kox...	...	2
Thakur, not out	...	0
Extras	...	9
Total (for 4 wkts)	...	60

To bat: Warden, Date, Baloo, Antia (sr) and Radcliffe.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo.....	24	6	104	4
Antia, jr ...	5	0	14	0
Telang	3	0	10	0
Date	15	2	70	3
Warden	21	2	91	3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton ...	10	1	30	2
Kelly.....	6	1	16	1
Cox	4	3	1	1

PARSI GYMKHANA TEAM.

The following will be the Parsi Gymkhana's team in their match against the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, to be played on the latter's ground, starting at 12 noon :—

Dr. M. E. Pavri.
Dr. H. D. Kanga.
Mr. H. F. Mullan.
Mr. B. J. Mirzan.
Mr. H. J. Vajifdar.
Mr. P. D. Chothia.
Mr. A. H. Wadia.
Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla.
Mr. P. Pochphanaw
Mr. N. P. Pavri.
Mr. S. F. Mullan.
Reserve :—J. A. Naoroji.

H. L. SIMMS FOR INDIA.

It is highly probable that H. L. Simms will be lost to English cricket for the whole of next season. He is coming to India at the invitation of the Jam of Nawanagar. He bowled so well for the Gentlemen that they are sure to feel his loss, and so will Sussex. Another organisation which will be weaker by reason of his absence is Aston Unity who, partly owing to his excellent work with bat and ball, look like winning the Birmingham and district Cricket League Championship this season. Mr. Simms is engaged in the motor industry in Birmingham.

BOMBAY FIXTURES.

The following are the matches of local teams according to the fixture lists :—

G. I. P. "A" v. Parsi Baronet.
G. I. P. "B" v. *Times of India*.
Grant Medical College v. Ahmedabad City.
Bombay Gas Company v. Army and Navy Stores.
Telegraph Recreation Club v. Eastern Telegraphs.
R. G. A. v. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
R.I.M. Officers v. Y.M.C.A.
Bombay Improvement Trust v. H. M.'s Customs.
Thos. Cook and Sons v. P & O. C. C.
Pathare Prabhu C.C. v. Maharashttra.

JACK JOHNSON, WRESTLER.

NOVEL MATCH WITH A FRENCH ATHLETE.

A Paris telegram states that the "Aero" declares that Jack Johnson has accepted the challenge of the French sailor wrestler, Constant.

The negro-pugilist makes the conditions that the sailor shall wrestle in the catch-as-catch-can style; that he (Johnson) shall be given a month to train; and that a purse shall be put up sufficiently large to compensate him for the time he spends training.

These conditions, says the "Aero," are agreeable to Constant, who has stated that later on he would like to box Johnson.

FOOTBALL.

MIDDLESEX DEFEATED BY THE LANCASHIRES.

The match between these two team provided a particularly fast game yesterday evening and spectators greeted with relief the postponement of the replay between the teams who had taken the field the previous afternoon The difference from the spectator's point of view was great. The game yesterday provided almost more of interest than it was reasonably possible to digest. The ball travelled rapidly from one end of the field to the other and attack was so rapidly exchanged for defence that it would be impossible to portray faithfully the many changing movements of the game.

The North Lancs had decidedly the better of matters throughout, and on their play yesterday they should go very close to proving the ultimate winners of the present turning. They look as fit as fiddles and able to stand any amount of hard wear and tear. Spencer played a great game at left back and encouraged his men by word and deed. He is a powerful kick & an able captain.

Whitman at outside right and Andrew on the left wing both put in some fine centres. The third goal scored by the Lancs came as the result of a centre by Andrew, as fine a kick from the neighbourhood of the corner play as has been seen on the Cooperage ground this season. Bradley was also considerably in the picture.

All these goals scored by the Lancs were secured in the first half. Not one of them was the result of a clean hard shot. The first managed to get just over the goal line from a melee in the goalmouth. The second was a low shot from Andrew. Piggott got down onto his knees to gather it and was not allowed to get up again Bradley tapping the ball through for close range. The third goal came from a fine centre by Andrew. The ball canoned off two or three players and eventually passed into the goal off one of the defending full backs. There was no scoring in the second moiety.

THE GAME.

The Loyal North Lancs kicked off but the Middlesex securing almost at once obtained a corner. The kick was well placed but Spencer cleared well.

The Lancs came away and Bradley putting the ball across Barkor looked like scoring but could not quite get up in time. From the goalkick the Middlesex were got away and a low shot was put in by Annison. Coming on again Wall was ruled off-side. Then Broomfield put in an excellent shot that took Berryman all his time to save.

The game swung backwards and forwards, the ball travelling rapidly from end to end. Barker put in a real hot one, Turley got laid out for a bit. Again the Lancs came on and a combined rush by their forwards in line was only saved by Wooley nipping in at the right moment. Baker got away for the Middlesex and passed to Annison who however lost to Spencer.

Fifteen minutes from the start Andrew put in a fine shot for the Lancs, Piggott caught the ball but was shoved over the line for a corner. The corner kick was nicely placed and a struggle ensued in the Middlesex goalmouth. Twice the defending backs kicked away but each time the ball rebounded off an opponent. Eventually it bounced over the line Piggott fisting it out just too late (1-0).

Four minutes later Andrew took the ball up the left wing and put in a fine shot. Piggott got down on his knees to receive the ball and was not allowed time to get up again. Bradley patted the ball in (2-0).

A short time after the Lancs were again up and Bradley shot hard but Clark just managed to get his foot to it and deflect the sphere for a corner. Two kicks, followed. The Middlesex eventually got clear and taking the sphere to the other end, a dropping shot bounced over Berryman's head and rebounded from the upright. Again the men of the Middlesex attacked, Bateman dribbling through prettily. His shot was a good one but Spencer continued to deflect it. After a corner kick Wall hit the outside of the net with a shot.

Whitman got down the wing for the Lancs and tested Piggott with a dropping shot that the goalkeeper mishandled, but managed to kick clear. Some time after Andrew put in a magnificent centre that swerved and came right across the goalmouth. Bradley was well up and turned the ball to the goal. The sphere rebounded off the goalkeeper, struck the left full back of the Middlesex and went into the net.

Loyal North Lancs .. 3 goals.
Middlesex Regt..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

Play opened in the second half with rapid exchanges. Spencer put in a tall kick that put his men up but Hall was ruled off-side. The Middlesex came on an Wall put the ball across well. After a visit to the other end Wooley, the Middlesex left half back, skied the ball and things looked dangerous. The sphere, however, fell over the line outside the upright. Another movement in the Middlesex left wing resulted in Wocton putting in a low and powerful shot that fortunately for the Lancs travelled straight to the goalkeeper.

The Lancs took up the attack and Hall tried Piggott with a strong shot. The game moving again Wall centring across. Spencer cleared. Whitman got the ball up the wing and passing to Bradley that player struck the outside of the net with a shot.

Dove caused some amusement by tricking an opposing forward three times in succession and the Middlesex got down to the attack. Baker came through and kicking the ball ahead, raced for it. Staines eventually shot over the bar.

The Lancs received a corner which came to nothing. Whitman twice put in useful centres. Play ruled for some time in mid-field till off-side was given against the Lancs. A few minutes later the same decision was given against them. Then Barker got through and looked like scoring, but he was fouled just as he was about to shoot. Spencer came up from back and took the free kick. A good centre was spoilt by off-side. Once more the Middlesex came on but never really appeared dangerous though they maintained pressure for some time. Staines sent in a good centre but the inside man seemed to do nothing with it.

The exchanges continued to be as rapid as at the start, but the Middlesex were doing considerably more pressing than in the first moiety. Staines headed over the timber.

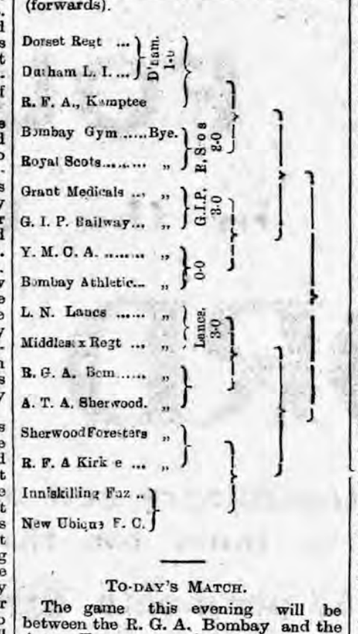
Piggott gathered the ball and twice tricked a forward. Bradley got away for the Lancs and looked like scoring, but his shot was deflected at the last moment.

The game ended :—
Loyal North Lancs ..... 3 goals
Middlesex Regt. ..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

LOYAL NORTH LANCS :—Berryman, (goal) ; Charnock and Spencer, (backs) ; Turley, Dent and Broomfield, (halves) ; Whitman, Bradley, Hall, Barker and Andrew, (forwards).

MIDDLESEX REGT :—Piggott, (goal) ; Dove and Clarke, (backs) ; Fordhan, Wooton and Wooley, (halves) ; Staines, Baker and Bateman, Annison and Wall, (forwards).



TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The game this evening will be between the R. G. A. Bombay and the Army Temperance Association, Sherwood Foresters. Play will commence at 5-30. All matches for the remainder of the tournament will commence at 5-30 p.m.

LESLIE CUP COMPETITION.

The running in the Leslie Cup Competition at half time was between the Bombay Athletic Club and the Young Men's Christians Association. The former won easily. Results :—

Harwood	B. A. C.	1st
Downes	B. A. C.	2nd
Templeton	B. A. C.	3rd
Mathalone	Y. M. C. A.	4th

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Three teams from Poona will according to the *Poona Mail* appear in the Bombay Rugby Tournament. They are Poona Gymkhana, the R. F. A. Kirkee, and the Dorset Regt.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for the meeting to be held on Wednesday next at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Tilting at the Ring and Tent Pegging.

Ladies' Calling Race.—Will be run off in heats of four. Each lady will start from a corner of a square, at which will be placed a Not-at-Home box. They will ride right-handed, and will drop a card into each of the boxes at the four corners. The box from which they start will be the fourth into which they drop a card. A fifth box will be placed inside the square, and after dropping their fifth card into the box, the ladies will ride to the winning post. Ladies will use their own private visiting cards. Any lady knocking down a box will be disqualified.

Individual Jumping.

Half Section Lloyd Lindsay.—Mixed couples will ride round the course over a small hurdle. Both will dismount and the lady holding the two horses, the man will knock down two coker nuts with balls. They will then mount and return over the hurdle and round the course. Marks for time and style.

Scurry. Horses and Ponies.—Distance handicap.

Aunt Sally Stakes.—(Ladies Nomination.) Men will ride the course including a fence and after handing their horses to syces will put on hats and kneel with their backs to their partners, who will knock off their hats with tennis-balls. As soon as a man's hat is knocked off he will mount and return over fence and course—bringing hat with him.

LAWN TENNIS.

RESULT OF FINALS IN POONA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

In the Lawn Tennis Poona Gymkhana tournament Arthur and Meade met in the Men's Singles, whoever won having to meet Wynne in the finals. In the first set, Meade ran away from Arthur winning by 6-1 but in the second Arthur pulled up and won 4-6, the last set going to Meade. 7-5. Meade is to be congratulated on the way he has come through the tournament Throughout he has played a steady hard game and his placing was excellent.

THE FINALS.

On Monday Wynne and Meade met to decide the finals. This was a game well worth watching and some excellent play took place on both sides. Meade's placing seemed to worry Wynne at times but a great many of Wynne's forehand drives Mead found unplayable. Wynne in the end came out winner by 6-4, 7-5.

This afternoon the finals of the Men's Doubles were played resulting in a win for Arthur and Clayton, against Weldon and Meade. From the spectator's point of view it was a rather disappointing game to watch, very little hard hitting taking place. The first set went rather easily to Weldon and Meade, but in the next and final sets, Arthur and Clayton pulled up.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S EXPLANATION.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

this stage is not reached till some time after the order of acquittal has been passed. It may take a fortnight or three weeks for the Magistrate of the District to be in a position to read and consider the order of acquittal.

The Magistrate of the District—if he wishes the Government to sanction an appeal in a case of acquittal—has to prepare a statement of the case, setting out in detail his reasons for asking for the sanction, and to submit it through his official superior, the Commissioner of the Division. The latter officer has to forward it, with his recommendation, to the Lieutenant-Governor.

If the Magistrate of the District recommends—and the Commissioner endorses his recommendation—that an appeal should be made against an acquittal, the case, when it reaches the Lieutenant-Governor, is forwarded to the Legal Remembrancer for advice. The Legal Remembrancer, in considering the circumstances of each individual case, has to pay regard to the rulings of the different High Courts regarding the limitations within which they will exercise the power of reversing an order of acquittal.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Appended to this explanation is a statement showing the date of each step taken in this case between the acquittal of the accused on February 22nd, and the filing of the appeal on July 10th. Mr. Neave—the District Magistrate of Kheri—went on leave towards the end of March. He had obviously not had time to consider the order of acquittal before he left Kheri. He was relieved by Mr. Campbell, who, on taking up his new office, would naturally find himself much occupied. When the statement of case disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Kheri was placed before Mr. Lindsay—the senior Judge of the Judicial Commissioners' Court—he called for the record, and, after perusing it, called the attention of the Public Prosecutor to the case. Mr. Lindsay had nothing to do with the hearing of the appeal. The Public Prosecutor addressed the District Magistrate of Kheri on April 20th. On May 3rd, the District Magistrate of Kheri wrote a memorandum recommending that an appeal should be made. This recommendation reached the Local Government on May 15th, and, after consulting the Legal Remembrancer, I sanctioned the institution of the appeal on May 25th. On receipt of this sanction the Legal Remembrancer had to obtain certified copies of all the records and papers, to prepare the memorandum of appeal, and to instruct counsel. The Government Pleader was directed by him on July 5th to file the appeal and filed it on July 10th. Each step in the procedure for filing an appeal on behalf of Government in a case like this requires deliberation, and cannot be hurried. The law prescribes six months as the period within which an appeal must be filed : this appeal was filed in four months and nineteen days. It is not unlikely that had the different steps anterior to the filing of the appeal taken a shorter time, the criticism might have been that it was too hastily instituted ; in any case, the law recognises that deliberation is necessary, and has fixed the period within which an appeal may be filed at six months In this instance the appeal was filed six weeks before the period of limitation would expire.

In this case the Legal Remembrancer advised that an appeal should be made. A very brutal murder had been committed. I was advised that a failure of justice had occurred, and that an appeal would probably be successful. The fact that some sections of the people in the neighbourhood are inclined to be lawless, and that the law-abiding portions of the population would be prejudiced if a crime of this nature remaind unpunished, had to be considered. I determined that the circumstances of this particular case justified me in giving sanction to the institution of an appeal.

The order sanctioning the institution of an appeal was transmitted to the Legal Remembrancer for him to prepare the grounds of appeal and to arrange for the filing of the appeal. The giving of this sanction did not mean that I had determined in my own mind that the men were guilty of murder : it meant that I was advised that the Sessions Judge had not weighed the evidence properly, with the result that a very brutal crime would go unpunished to the detriment of the country-side, and that it was most probable that the High Court would hold that the men ought to have been convicted. The giving of sanction to an appeal in these circumstances could not render me unfit to determine, in case of a conviction, whether the Government should or should not exercise its power of clemency.

AN INACCURACY.

The description of the procedure of the Judicial Commissioners in Mr. Swift McNeill's words "what they did was to read the record" does not accurately describe it. They acted strictly in accordance with the law, and precisely as they would have acted had the case been one of a conviction for murder by the Sessions Judge, sent to them by that Court for confirmation of the sentence and with an appeal by the condemned prisoners. The accused were not present during the hearing of the appeal, but no application for their personal attendance seems to have been made, and every opportunity was given for their case to be placed before the Appellate Court in the most complete manner. Mr. John Jackson, a barrister of over 20 years' practice, who had represented the accused before the Sessions Judge appeared on their behalf before the Judicial Commissioners also. The reputation of the Courts is best defended by their own public utterances, and it would be presumptuous of me to attempt to reply to the criticisms that have been made in the House of Commons of the action of the Judicial Commissioners. Their justification is contained in their own judgment, which deals fully with the credibility of the evidence, with special advertence to the act that a Sessions Judge of long service had, agreeing with the majority of the assessors, refused to believe it, and with the question of the form of punishment of the two elder men for their share in what the Court regarded as a brutal, cold-blooded and premeditated murder. Both the Judicial Commissioners were men of great knowledge, capacity and uprightness, the one an Englishman, the other a Brahman. There was not the slightest likelihood that in dealing with a case of the kind they would come to a conclusion not justified by the evidence, or pass a sentence not demanded by the facts of the case.

NOTHING TO MERIT CRITICISM.

So far as my own conduct is concerned in giving sanction to the institution of the appeal, I submit that there is nothing that merits criticism. When both the administrative and executive advisers of the Lieutenant Governor—the Magistrate of the District, the Commissioner of the Division, and the Legal Remembrancer to the Government—unite in advising him that there is a convincing case for an appeal in respect of a crime of such seriousness as this particular murder he is bound to give the sanction necessary for the High Court to entertain it. The judgment of the High Court proves conclusively that the sanction was rightly given in this case.

I now pass to the petition for mercy. Any prisoner under sentence has the right to petition the Lieutenant-Governor for mercy, and, if this petition is unsuccessful, to petition the Governor-General in Council. There is no duty that a Lieutenant-Governor is called on to perform which imposes a sense of greater responsibility than that of considering a petition for mercy from a prisoner sentenced to death by the High Court. And this sense of responsibility is hardly lessened by the fact that the High Court will in every such case, have itself determined that only a sentence of death, and not the smallest punishment of transportation for life will fit the crime.

A HEAVY DUTY.

Crimes affecting human life are more numerous in the United Provinces than in any other part of India : there are three to every one in Bengal. Some 600 murders are committed every year, and the average number of death sentences is nearly 150. The duty of disposing of petitions for mercy in these cases has weighed heavily on me. Feeling the weight of responsibility in regard to them, I endeavoured to ensure my dealing properly with them by taking special precautions to obtain in advance copies of the evidence, so that I might have sufficient time to read and think it over thoroughly.

The petition for mercy in this case reached me on 27th August 12 days after the sentence, and 14 days before the date of execution. It was considered by me with the care and attention that I was in the habit of giving to all such cases. The judgment of the Judicial Commissioners seemed to me to demonstrate that the case against the prisoners was absolutely clear. The murder was a most brutal one, committed within the village site and at a time when the villagers must have been at home, and not outside in their fields. The deceased's body was found to have some 40 wounds on it I could discover no ground whatever for disagreeing from the view of the High Court that the circumstances of the case demanded that two of the accused should be sentenced to death. I, therefore, refused to interfere on their behalf, This decision was given on 31st August and intimation of it reached the petitioner's Counsel, I believe, on September 2nd, the execution being fixed for September 9th. Mr. Jackson seems not to have acted for the prisoners in the last stages of the case. The proper course—following the procedure laid down in this class of case—which is well known to the members of the Bar Libraries in India, was for the counsel to present at once to the Lieutenant-Governor a petition for transmission to the Government of India, and I should have forwarded it immediately for their orders. Instead of doing so, he telegraphed to the Government of India asking them to postpone execution. This telegram was received by the Government of India on September 4th. The request for the postponement of the date of the execution was rejected by them in a telegram also dated Sept. 4th, in which I was directed to deal with the case according to rule. The petition to the Government of India for mercy subsequently received by me from an Indian barrister, reached me on Sept., 6th at a time which did not, under the postal arrangements, admit of its being delivered at Simla 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution, I therefore in accordance with the general rule and the specific instructions given to me in this case, refused to forward the petition. In construing the rule, I had some specific instructions given by the Government of India in individual cases to guide me. The rule was prescribed by the Government of India in order to prevent executions from being postponed unnecessarily. In 1911 Sir Leslie Porter, the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces during my absence on the Coronation Durbar Committee, had forwarded to the Government of India a petition from a prisoner under sentence of death on the ground that there was a possibility that it might reach them 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution. It did not as a matter of fact, reach them within the prescribed period. The Lieutenant-Governor was told that the petition should not have been forwarded.

REQUIRED TO FOLLOW RULE.

Again, several instances occurred in which a telegram was received by me as Lieutenant-Governor informing me that a petition to the Government of India for mercy would be subsequently sent. The telegram would come in time to reach the Government of India more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution, while the petition could not reach them till too late. A telegram of this nature was actually received by me in this case on September 4th. In several cases of this nature I sent on the telegram with the papers of the case in order that the Government of India might be apprised of the facts before the petition could reach them. The Government of India did not approve of my action and I was directed to deal with such cases according to rule, and not to send the papers of a case on till the actual petition for mercy was received. It was thus evident to me that the Government of India held me strictly to the duty of refusing to send on a petition which could not reach them at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the execution, save in the two exceptions mentioned by Mr. Montagu *viz.*, : in (1) when any consideration was set forth in the petition, or there were any circumstances in the case which, in my opinion, would be likely to lead the Government of India to take a different view of the case from that taken by me; (2) when the case was one in which for some special reason public interest had been aroused. Neither of these two exceptions arose in this particular case. I understand that it is contended that, because I had given sanction to an appeal being instituted against the acquittal of the accused in the Lower Court I should have assumed that the Government of India might differ from my view. But my action in giving sanction to the filing of the appeal was in a sense ministerial and based entirely on advice given by others before giving it I had not to come to any conclusion that the accused were necessarily guilty. I was informed that there had been a failure of justice and that it was probable that the Court of Appeal would come to this conclusion The sanction given by me merely amounted to this—"let the matter go to the Court of Appeal for its consideration." When it became my duty to examine the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners in connection with the petition for mercy referred to me by the prisoners, the case appeared to be so clearly proved against the accused, and the murder to be one of such an atrocious character, that the sentence to death seemed to be the only appropriate one for the two ringleaders. In view of these considerations I did not, when the petition to the Government of India reached me, conceive it possible that they would take a different view of the case from that taken by me. Consequently, in accordance with the prescribed rules I withheld the petition. It would have been quite easy to shift all responsibility in the case to the Government of India. But that is not my conception of the duty of a Lieutenant-Governor in dealing with a case in such circumstances. The Government can at any time restrict his duties and reponsibilities but, within the duties assigned to him and the responsibilities imposed on him, it is incumbent on him to exercise without fear or favour the powers entrusted to him.

Mr. Montagu has stated in the House of Commons that the Secretary of State for India doubts whether in the circumstances the discretion vested in me by the rules was wisely exercised. Expression was publicly given to this doubt without my having been given any opportunity whatever, whether verbally or in writing, of explaining my action. I was at hand and could have been summoned at any moment. I contend that my order withholding the petition for mercy was strictly in accordance with the terms of the Government of India's own rule and with their own intentions as shown by their orders interpreting it, and that the discretion with which I was vested was properly exercised. And this conclusion is, I submit, supported by the fact that the third prisoner—sentenced to transportation for life—appealed to the Government of India, and that his appeal was rejected.

MISTAKES AND MISCONCEPTIONS.

I have now given my explanation on the facts of the case, the delay in filing the appeal and the exercise of the discretion to withhold the petition for mercy to the Governor-General in Council. I might end here, but I think it right to call attention to the remarkable mistakes and misconceptions regarding Indian law, procedure and practice which characterized the speeches made in the House of Commons by some of my critics in this case. The following statements were made by Mr. Swift Mac Neill.

(1) That the judicial and administrative arrangements in Oudh are peculiar; "instead of Judges they have Commissioners, instead of Magistrates they have Sub-Commissioners and Petty Session Judges and instead of a Lieutenant-Governor, although he has all the powers of one, they have a Chief Commissioner." Mr. Montagu has pointed out the incorrectness of these remarks so far as they relate to the Judicial Commissioners and the Sessions Judges. I need only add that the statement "instead of Judges they have Commissioners" was true prior to 1891, when the law was changed so as to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges of the same class and with the same powers as in the most advanced parts of British India. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was also Chief Commissioner of Oudh till 1902 when the title of Chief Commissioner ceased to exist owing to a law having been passed creating the Lieutenant Governorship of the United Provinces. That Mr. Swift MacNeill should have been inaccurately informed on these points is, perhaps, not a matter for surprise; but Sir Henry Cotton, who furnished him with information and inspired his attack on me, should know the truth as well as I do.

(2) Proceedings on these and other false assumptions, Mr. Swift MacNeill observed Then (i.e. on 10th July) the Chief Commissioner himself (i.e. the Lieutenant-Governor) directed the Crown Prosecutor of the districts (i. e.,) the District Magistrate of Kheri vide Mr. Swift MacNeill's remark on page 1166 of the official report of discussion) to appeal not to the High Court of Allahabad but to the Chief Commissioner of the United Province (i.e. the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh) to re-try the case. It is difficult to imagine a sentence more full of incorrect statements than this one. I did not direct the District Magistrate of Kheri to file an appeal: and, if I had done so, he could not have filed one. What I did was to give to Legal Remembrancer of the United Provinces Government—on his assurance that he thought that an appeal would be successful—the sanction necessary to satisfy the High Court that the conditions prescribed for the filing of an appeal by the Government against an order of acquittal had been fulfilled. The sentence under reference conveys the insinuation that an order was given by me to appeal to the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh in preference to the High Court at Allahabad. The only possible explanation of this insinuation is that I applied to the Judicial Cammissioners in perference to the High Court at Aallahabad because I thought them more likely to reverse the order of acquittal. It is not necessary to say more in refutation of this gross insult to the Judicial Commissioners and myself than that the High Court at Allahabad had no jurisdiction in the case at all and could not have addmitted an appeal had I asked it to do so.

"GROSSLY MISLEADING."

(3) Mr. Swift MacNeill correctly stated that the petition for mercy received from the condemned prisoners was rejected by me on August 31st. He went on to say that it reached the prisoners' Counsel on September 2nd. This date is no doubt correct, but the following words "the execution meantime had been fixed for the 9th September" are grossly misleading. The date for the execution was fixed by the Sessions Judge, in accordance with standing rules, as soon as he received the warrant from the Judicial Commissioners, and had been fixed before the appeal of 27th August was presented to me. The statement is calculated to lead people to think that I disposed of this petition, and then proceeded to fix an early date for the execution in order to make it more difficult for the prisoners to lay a petition for mercy before the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor has no power to fix the date of an execution. He can say that a man shall not be hanged on the date fixed by the Sessions Judge, but, if another date has to be fixed, it is fixed by the Superintendent of the Jail in accordance with standing orders.

(4) Mr. Swift MacNeill asserted that I "stimulated" the retrial. I have already explained the circumstances which show that the use of this term was quite unjustifiable. The points to be taken in the appeal are in such cases left to the Legal Remembrancer.

(5) Mr. Morrell suggested that I was promoted in the order of the Star of India when the facts connected with this case were perfectly well-known to the Government. I naturally wish to refer as little as possible to this matter and all I need say is that my promotion was announced on Dec. 12, 1911 and that the murder took place a fortnight later on Dec. 25.

(6) Mr. Dillon stigmatised my conduct as "inhuman." As he prefaced his remarks on the case by saying "knowing absolutely nothing of the circumstances of this particular case I approach this question with an absolutely open mind" those who read this judgment of his in Great Britan will, doubtless, be able to discount it. But the case is different in India. People there believe that Members of Parliament speak with authority, and still attach an exaggerated importance to their utterances. The public use of the epithet "inhuman" to describe the conduct of a man, when holding high office under the Crown, who has had no opportunity of saying a word in his defence and cannot respond to the charge at the time when it is made, is monstrously unfair.

POWERFUL REPUDIATION.

I repudiate, with all the vigour in my power, the description of my conduct as "inhuman," and the suggestion made by Sir William Byles that the circumstances of the case constitute "an official murder." An Englishman (I use the term in its broadest sense) does not, when he goes to serve his King in India, leave behind him the instincts on which his race prides itself. One of the best of these instincts is a desire to help the oppressed and to remedy wrong. A Lieutenant-Governor deals with a case like the one under consideration without any personal feeling whatever. The people of the tract in which the murder occurred are impulsive, have very little regard for the sanctity of human life, and especially in cases in which their women or their title to landed property are concerned let nothing stand in the way of their ends, however wicked those may be.. If a brutal murder like this one goes unpunished, the escape of the perpetrators of it encourages others to attempt similar crimes. The security and contentment of all the well-disposed men and of their women and children are threatened if encouragement is given to the evilly-disposed to think that they can flout the law. I claim that I was not, in any step taken in the disposal of this case, actuated by any desire to be harsh or inhuman to the miserable men who were convicted of a very brutal murder. In dealing with the circumstances connected with it I was influenced by a genuine and honest desire to do my best to protect the interests of the well disposed and law-abiding members the country-side generally, and I confidently assert that servants of the Crown in India, of whom I am proud to have been one, are when dealing with cases of this nature, actuated only by a genuine solicitude for the welfare of the millions of peaceful men, women and children entrusted to to heir charge.

J. P. HEWETT.

19th July 1913.

CAWNPORE RIOT TRIAL.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

witness then went forward towards the mosque. During this interval the crowd had increased to seven or eight thousand and people were still arriving. When the witness reached a distance of about 20 or 30 paces from the mosque, stones began to be thrown at him. Those that were not throwing stones were rebuilding the wall of the mosque.

Mr. Boys produced before the Court a map of the locality.

"MARO, MARO."

The witness continuing said that he could not make himself heard owing to the great noise. He was forced to go back to the Chowki, but again proceeded towards the mosque, accompanied by his man some of whom had taken out their spears before leaving the Chowki. He saw the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who had arrived there, but he left the place soon. As he approached the mosque, the crowd at the mosque cried "Maro, maro." The men in the mosque as well as others began to throw stones and the witness was again forced to retreat to the Chowki. Some of the crowd followed him and did injury to some property belonging to the Chowki. After some time the Collector and the Superintendent of Police with an armed guard and sowars came to the scene. Leaving his men behind him the Collector alone rode towards the crowd. As he advanced the men began to throw stones at him.. He kept waving his hands towards the crowd, with a view to inducing them to cease throwing stones, but as they continued in the act, the Collector called the Superintendent of Police and the armed guard. At the advance of the armed force, a large number of men ran towards them and continued throwing stones Several policemen, including the witness, received injury. The mob was then fired upon by the police under the orders of the Collector. The mounted police attacked the crowd and charged them, though stones continued to be thrown. The policemen and sowars backed the crowd to the mosque. The mosque was surrounded by the police and there were 125 men of the armed police and 15 or 16 mounted sowars inside the mosque. Seventy men and 40 boys were arrested.

EVIDENCE OF SUB-INSPECTORS.

Tasyduk Hossain, Sub-Inspector, attached to the Kotwali gave corroborative evidence regarding his visit to the mosque under the direction of the City Inspector. The witness stated that he wrote out list of the seventy persons who were arrested inside the mosque in the presence of four persons who were called in by some constable. Seventy men were arrested and sent to the Sub-Inspector, who took them along to the lock-up and afterwards to jail. The witness was deputed on the same day, to visit the hospital and to see the condition of the injured and prepare papers about the dead persons.

The cross-examination of this witness was also reserved.

The last witness for the day was Abdul Gani, Sub-Inspector, who stated that he heard the riot and went to the scene of occurrence, when he reached there, guns were being fired and the men were running away and the witness noticed that outside the mosque within the police cordon, several men were under arrest The witness prepared a list of these men and took them to the look-up and later on to jail under the orders of the joint Magistrate.

The case was adjourned till Monday

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

beauty ends (I quote from memory)—a rule as sound in common sense as in artistic sensibility. Climate of course should be allowed its full influence in determining the style of our clothing. It would be madness for the women of northern Europe to clothe as airily as those of the Mediterranean countries and Southern Asia; and it is the necessary use by the former of layers upon layers of clothing through six months of the year that by the force of custom, leads to any show of their legs beyond the wavering of their 'tempestuous petticoats', being regarded as unbecoming and improper." The blunt fact is the flyblown creatures of the "smarte sette" will look immodest even in "Widows' Weeds", but good and true women, "angels and ministers of grace" in the most exiguous habiliments.

When I was in Bombay, 1854-70, the women of the Konkan slope of the Western Ghats still went about quite naked—*canonically* naked, their only wear being a string round the waist from which dangled a fig-leaf, either the actual fig-leaf of *Urostigma religiosa*, or a figure of it in silver, embossed with a conventional representation of the sacred Fig-tree of India (*pipul*, compare our "poplar"). I exhibited some of these silvern leaves at an International Exhibition in Europe, and there learned from Frenchmen that the same ornament was worn in the same way by the women on the slopes of the Atlas Mountains; the fashion in both cases dating, so to say, from 'Adam and Eve'—as personifications of the primeval parents of mankind. But my point is that these Konkani women were the finest models for artistic bronzes I ever saw; and the very old women wrinkled all over, from their foreheads to their feet, were perfectly enchanting, looked at as bronzes—from the hand of Alfred Gilbert—fulfilling, as they did, the purpose of all great art, in inspiring the illusion of a higher reality; the reality wherein the holiness of beauty and the beauty of holiness are found to be one. Yet, notwithstanding all I have written, for Englishwomen, the mothers of Englishmen, I stand by the rule laid down in I Timothy II, 9:—"I would therefore that women adorn themselves in modest attire, with shamefacedness and sobriety": and by Sir John Suckling's picture of our English girls:—

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out
As if they feared the light;
But oh! she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter Day
Is half so fine and bright."

That's the way to win husbands worth the winning; and not the way, not at least in our climate, of the King of Burma who finding that the men of that country were not marrying in sufficient numbers to keep his army at full strength ordered the skirts of the women to be slit up high above the right knee, and, again, not the much worse way of the King of Persia, the father of the present exiled King, who, for a similar reason, after visiting the opera houses of Paris and London, abolished the traditional classical dress of the women of Iran, substituting for it the hideous and detestable short flyoff skirt of the public dancers of modern Europe. Yet the purpose behind the acts of both these ruling sovereigns—as viceregents of Almighty God—was sacramental; and should never be lost sight of in considering the ways of oriental potentates. The very term 'orchestral dancing' shews that the Greeks if not the Romans were actuated by the same motives, at once mysterious and sensual, in so many of their social manners and customs. As to the anthropology of the subject it is impossible to enter; for it is too deep down into the pit out of which we have been digged; and in this connection I will only say that, if our Bishops but knew the history of the 'apron' they wear they would never wear it again."

Earl Curzon of Kedleston in a police court and fined £3. Let me hasten to explain that the offence with which the ex-Viceroy and Governor-General of India was charged was that of *furious* driving, a thing of which any one who possesses a fast motor car and does not drive it himself—His Majesty of course excepted—may be guilty. I say His Majesty, for the King can do no wrong, and I suppose that this also applies to his chauffeur. Lord Curzon came to grief in a well-known London suburb—Barnes—and accordingly to the police his motor was travelling at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It did not, I suppose, escape notice in India that in the Calcutta Derby Sweep Boyne II was drawn by a subscriber whose *non de plume* was "No Home Rule." I think that is perhaps the most remarkable coincidence I have heard of and an Ulster Unionist would say that it is prophetic.

The attractions of Whitley Bay include a "Spanish City" and one of its features was to have been a "Rainbow Wheel" which according to a prospectus produces the sensations of "dashing headlong into Dante's fearful infern- amid a tumult of mechanically produced noises and thunder, weird, unearthly, and uncanny screams, and the flames and fires of Hades." In the meantime an interim injunction has been obtained by a local householder. If the injunction is not made absolute or whatever the legal term is, Whitley Bay will quite cut out Roshenills Gardens as the place par excellence to spend a happy day.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The mode in blouses always proves of unfailing interest to a woman, and this year there have been some quaint novelties introduced. Following the cult of the more "outre" Parisian modes in gowns, the blouse of 1913 preserves that shapeless outline which is recognised as "le dernier ori" but the low V-shaped neck and sloppy armtide is fascinating and decidedly "chic." The wrap-over blouse has come to stay, and it has found universal favour on account of its simplicity, and convenient manner of fastening. Quite the last word is the blouse which resembles a waistcoat. This effect is produced by the corsage of a blouse being revealed in some rich flowered material, while the sleeves are seen in a plain fabric. Long transparent sleeves are the rage of the season, and a novel feature of one of the very latest blouses, the delightful racked sleeves. These long sleeves are invariably finished in cue fashion at the wrists,—that is the sleeve extends over the hand in the shape of an inverted tea cup. Some very charming effects can be obtained by the use of two different transparent materials, one posed over the other, and it is a sure thing that many seasons will pass before veiled effects lose their popularity where a blouse is concerned.

Our sketch illustrates a very charming advance mode for the autumn visiting costume. This delightful gown is revealed in navy blue serge, finished with a wide sash of black moire. The sketch is illustrative of the new outline, and shows the pleated underskirt, which promises to be one of the features of the autumn toilettes. The wide collar and deep cuffs are finely braided, and it is rumoured that braiding will shortly resume its old place of favour. A soft finish is given by the frill of fine Maline lace which are seen outlining the opening of the bodice or falling from the cuffs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SANITARY INSTITUTE FOR BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT DONATION FROM LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the accompanying letter received by me from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, for the information of the public. One of the leading institutions in London has thought fit to take a keen interest in the starting of the Indian Sanitary Institute, and I trust this example will be followed by others in India and if this be done, we shall soon have an ideal Institute which will be worthy of this great city.—Yours, etc,

J. A. Turner,
Honorary Secretary.

The Royal Sanitary Institute, S. W.
July, 28th, 1913 London.

Dear Sir,—Your printed letter of appeal dated April 23rd, with regard to the proposal to establish a Sanitary Museum and Library in Bombay on the lines of the Royal Sanitary Institute, has been brought before the Council, and in view of their various activities in connection with Sanitary work in the Indian empire, they decided to make a donation to the funds of this pioneer Institute in Bombay. I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £5. 5s. as their contribution.

As we have a large number of members in India, and are opening up new centres of work, it seems probable that the work of the proposed institute and our own efforts might be mutually helpful, and we shall be pleased to hear from you if you think there is an opportunity for co-peration.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) E. WHITE WALLIS,
Secretary.

ULSTER'S FORCES.

The development of the Ulster movement on semi-military lines is rapidly becoming one of its characteristic features. The Volunteer Force which has latterly come into existence is a highly developed organisation under proper leadership and control, says the Ballynahinch correspondent of the *Times*, and possessing all the usual accompaniments of an army, such as an army service corps, a field hospital, with trained nurses, and a highly equipped signalling crops. The latter has over a hundred expert signallers, who are acting as instructors to the Unionist clubs. The signalling corps possesses the latest equipment, including wireless telegraphic apparatus for long-distance signalling, and, should it become necessary, it will be possible in future to send communications to the various sections of the Unionist forces in Ulster without the aid of the Post Office. The active section of the Ulster Volunteer despatching, riding and signalling corps, consisting of about fifty men, is at present in camp at Tynan Abbey. Sir Edward Carson paid a surprise visit to the camp on July 28, and was much interested in the wireless signalling. Communications were established with a steamer in the Irish Sea, and messages were expeditiously despatched. The carrying section gave an exhibition of their ability by a tour of about 150 miles. Each rider was given a map, and without previously knowing the route, covered the distance in good time. The corps has also developed a high state of efficiency in night signalling with Morse lamps, heliographing, and flag signalling. Sir Edward Carson expressed great satisfaction with the efficiency displayed, and heartily congratulated the members of the corps.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, 2

ROYAL STATUES.

Which is the least known Royal atue in London? Probably that of King Alfred, which stands in the centre of a small open space in Trinity-square, just off the Old Kent-road. It was placed there, it is said, when the square was laid out, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to commemorate the connection of King Alfred, as founder of the British Navy, with the Trinity House Corporation, who owned the estate. The statue was renovated twelve years ago in recognition of the millenary. On the day following the opening of the Palace of Peace at the Hague towards the close of the month, the bust of King Edward which the British Peace Society has presented to mark his Majesty's work for the peace of the world, will be unveiled.

ANNIVERSARY OF PARCEL POST.

To-day is the thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of the parcel post. At first the rate was 3d. per pound, with a weight limit of seven pounds. The system proved so popular that fourteen million parcels were transmitted during the first half-year.

FASHIONS PLAGIARISED.

No one seems to have noticed in the present discussions of women's clothes how exactly the fashions plagiarise from those of Paris in 1802. Here, for instance, is the description written by an Englishwoman of that period of what she saw in Paris in that year:—It was the month of November, and cold weather, and therefore the walking dress of the majority of the women surprised us not a little. It consisted of a gown, tres decollete, and extremely short waisted, with apparently only one garment under it; this gown they held up so as to discover one leg.

SCROGGS.

Mr. Justice Darling's reference to Scrogg as a judge who could shorten cases is an allusion to a seventeenth-century Chief Justice, whom legal historians have generally regarded as one of the worst judges who ever sat on an English Bench. He was the son of a one-ey'd butcher near Smithfield Bars, and his mother a big fat woman with a red face like an ale-wife.

His violent intrusions into cases which came before him earned him the nick-name "Mouth." Although a notorious debauchee, he was an able man, and that is the best thing that can be said of him. It was Scrogg who, as Lord Chief Justice, presided at the trials of several victims of the "Popish plot" invented by Titus Oates, just as Jeffreys presided over the tribunal before which Oates himself appeared later. Between the two events, however, Scrogg was charged before the Privy Council by Oates with depreciating his evidence and liberating persons accused of high treason. This failed, and later the Lord Chief Justice was removed from the Bench after impeachment by the Commons for his severity.

SHOOTING MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The vogue of the topical side-show grows apace. The latest thing at Earl's Court is a shooting range with figures of Mr. Asquith. Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Keir Hardlie, and Mrs. Pankhurst against plain white targets. Sometimes there is quite a queue waiting for the chance of a shot at the Chancellor and the leader of the militants.

FAMOUS PEARLS.

While the police pursue the quest of the lost pearl necklace, one may recall the values and prices of some of the most famous pearls known to the historian of the gem market. The pearl which Julies Cæsar gave to Servilia was valued at a million sesterces—that is to say, about £8,000. The pearl belonging to the Shah of Persia, which was seen by the traveller Taverneir, was said to be worth £60,000.

NAMESAKES.

The intervention in public like—by a speech in the House of Lords—of the bearer of one famous poet's name, Lord Byron, has been immediately followed by the appearance of another, the Hon. Lionel Hallam Tennyson, in a more prominent place, the criket field. Mr. Tennyson, who has scored two consecutive centuries for Hampshire is a grandson of the great songster, and was a child of two when the poet Laureate was buried in Westminster Abbey.

COUNTESS AND KAISER.

Countess von Wedel—who twelve years ago achieved notoriety by her book, My Relations with the German Emperor—has been declared hopelessly insane, and is now in an asylum in Silesia. A Frenchwoman, she married a wealthy Prussian officer who very soon divorced her. She left Paris on is becoming known that she had for years drawn income from the German secret service funds. No longer of use a spy she settled in Switzerland and wrote her account of the Kaiser, the circulation of which was prohibited both in Germany and Austria. The same fate befell her autobiography published later.

EDICT AGAINST BREECHES.

The edict promulgated by the Archbishop of Munich forbidding men wearing knee breeches from taking part in religious processions recalls the fact that less than sixty years ago some Quakers regarded trousers as a graceless form of nether garmen. In 1866 a northern correspondent wrote to "Notes and Queries";—"I often heard my father, who could not endure the idea of trousers slutthering about his legs,' say that when he was a boy all the male population three years old and upwards except sailors, wore cocked hats and kneebreeches; and that if a man was seen in trousers, he was at once set down as a mariner."

ROYAL YACHTSMAN.

The arrival of the German Emperor's racing schooner Meteor at Cowes is a reminder that German yachting received his first real impetus when the Kaiser purchased the Thistle, the unsuccessful Scootish challenger for the America Cup in 1889, and, renaming her the Meteor, entered with considerable success for many of the leading yachting events at home and abroad. When this original Meteor was replaced by a speedier namesake she was again rechristened and, as the Comet, is still used on the Baltic naval station as a trainingship for yacht hands.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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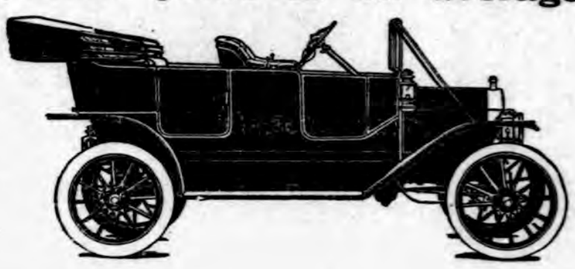

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday July 29, Lord Amphill rose to cal attention to the fact that the Immigrants Regulation Bill—which had passed through the Union Parliament of South Africa, had received the assent of the Governor-General, and was to become law on Aug. 1—was not in accordance with the Provisional Settlement of 1911 or with the stipulations of his Majesty's Government ; and to inquire whether his Majesty's Government would request the Government of the Union of South Africa to suspend the operation of the Act in order to give opportunity for such amendment thereof as would be more satisfactory to the Indian community in South Africa and less injurious to British prestige in India. He said that sooner or later, probably sooner, this question would compel widespread attention unless it were satisfactorily settled. For ten years Indians had been waiting for the justice which the British Government was bound to secure for them and which British statesmen had again and again pledged themselves to secure. One of the main causes of the South African war consisted in the grievances of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Transvaal. The arbitrament of war gave the Government the power to settle the question. Why had it not been exercised ? Again and again they had had special opportunities of settling the question on occasions when they were in the position of being able to make a settlement of the question part of a bargain which our friends in South Africa were obliged to make. The Indian community simply asked that they should not be treated as an inferior race and that the rights they had hitherto enjoyed should be preserved. At the same time they recognised the necessity of restricting immigration. The provisional agreement of 1911 had not been carried out, for the Act just passed by the South African Parliament did not fulfil the conditions laid down in that agreement, which were conditions which his Majesty's Government had repeatedly declared to be essential. If there had not been doubts with regard to the attitude of his Majesty's Government the Bill would have been very different. They could not expect people in South Africa to run party risks if they thought the Imperial Government was not really it earnest. The whole attitude of the Government had been that they did not want to be bothered with the matter.

Lord Sydenham thought that the Government did not realise the deep feeling which this question had aroused in India. Unless some means could be found of securing in South Africa better treatment for our Indian fellow-subjects our rule in Indian would be unfavourably affected. It was a melancholy fact that we could obtain more favourable conditions for Indians in foreign countries than in some parts of the empire.

The Marquess of Crewe (Secretary for India) replied that in questions of this kind the policy of the Government was always conditioned by the circumstances. He sympathised with the feeling entertained by Indians on the subject, but they did not realise the difficulties either of his Majesty's Government or the South African Government. There was a keen desire on the part of General Botha, General Smuts, and Mr. Fischer to meet the wishes of the Indian residents as far as public opinion in South Africa would let them, but they had so contend with a vast amount of personal and racial prejudice. It had been maintained by Lord Ampthill that Section 7 of the new Act contravened an engagement by maintaining in the Orange Free State a law which prohibits any Asiatic from carrying on business there and the noble Lord had pointed out that his (Lord Crewe's) despatch of October 1910 was opposed to any differentiation of the kind. That was true. He desired still, if he were able to enforce it, the obliteration of State boundaries in South Africa for this purpose. It would be far more agreeable from the point of view of the Indian population there if South Africa could be regarded for this purpose as simply one. But at the time he wrote that despatch the idea of union was a newone, and he was carried away by the belief that the result of the Union Act would be practically the elimination, in this respect, of the State boundaries. Such had not proved to be the case, but he did not at all despair of an arrangement being come to on this point. He agreed that the maintenance of this provision was a distinct blot on the Bill. When one came to matters between Natal and Cape, he was afraid the difficulty was less likely to be got over by compromise or arrangement than the difficulty in relation to the Orange Free State. Lord Ampthill had complained of the £3 tax in Natal, and said it did not give the right of residence in South Africa. The noble Lord would remember that it never did, at any rate as regards the vast majority of those subject to that tax. The appointment of immigration boads meant an improvement in the treatmedt of Indians The Immigrants Regulation Bill had been carefully considered by the Indian Goverment and his Majesty's Government who concluded that on the whole it was an improvement on the present South African law. Even if it were possible to force on the people of South Africa a policy which they hated, the result might not be good for Indians in that country, seeing that administration could make even mild laws oppressive. By far the best chance of a friendly solution of the whole question was by a policy of patience and moderation.

Earl Curzon said that on many of the issues raised Lord Crewe had conceded the points made by Lord Ampthill. In the concluding portion of his speech there was some message of encouragement to those who felt strongly in this matter. Rights which has been previou ly enjoyed had undoubtedly been taken from Indians. They regarded the Act now under review as stamping them as an inferior race. As to the right of appeal, it was no consolation to the Indians, when they lose the protection of the Supreme Court on question of fact, to be told that a tribunal of lower authority called an Immigration Board was to be set up to satisfy their needs. As far as the Orange River Colony was concerned a racial bar was still to be maintained, because on entering that State Indians had to make a declaration which was not necessary in other parts of South Africa. Another grievance was that the Bill would take away the right of domicile which Indians at present possessed in Natal after five years residence there. That was a very serious and invidious provision.

Lord Crewe : It may be invidious but it is not new.

Earl Curzon proceeded to criticise the circumstances in which the Government assented to the South African Immigrants Regulation Bill. What were the Government going to do ? The Indians were agitating and would continue to do so Then the feeling was legitimate. It would be pitiful if they were driven again to passive resistance and he urged the Government to do something towards removing the remaining blots from the Bill.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

On Thursday, July 31, Viscount Midleton asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was in contemplation by legislation or otherwise, to introduce any changes into the conduct of business in the India Office. He explained that he put his question with the objects of giving the Government an opportunity of dealing with rumours which had appeared on the subject in the Indian newspapers.

Lord Crewe said the general opinion—that of one of his predecessors—was that the procedure of the office was "intolerably cumbrous and dilatory." Ever since 1858 the question had been asked, Why a Council at all? He would certainly not abolish the Council or reduce its powers; but at present everything was referred to committees of the Council, of which there were now seven so that a large Council was necessary. He would attach a member of the Council to each department, in order to make procedure by committees exceptional, and would reduce the Council to eight members, with a statutory limit of ten. He was anxious not to propose anything incompatible with the possible recommendations of the Royal Commission that was now sitting, but they had not touched on India Office organisation. There would, of course, be no change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, but the changes that he proposed in the number and functions of the members of the Council would make each member more than he was at present a full-time public servant, whose place on the Council would represent, not the first stage of his retirement, but the last in his actual Indian work. As this was no party question, he hoped that his Bill next year would receive general support.

A few words from Lord Cromer, but no debate followed.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN INDIA.

On Monday, July 21, Mr. Field asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether receetly in India a Government rule was issued that Catholic bishops must not be officially addressed by ther territorial titles ; and, if so, can he explain the reason of such order.

Mr. Montagu : It is not the case that any new ruling as to Roman Catholic bishops has recently been made in India. The orders issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council in 1888 are still in operation, and are in accordance with official practice in the United Kingdom.

INDIAN MASTER CRAFTSMAN AND THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India :—Whether he is aware that in the course of a public lecture delivered on the 21st inst., in London, a member of the Public Works Department of India stated that he had never had difficulty in securing clever mistris, or master craftsmen, and that some of a supperior order existed who could carry out independent building work ; and whether the Government of India and the selected architects will be instructed to use the services of such master-craftsmen in building the new Delhi.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State is informed that a statement of the kind was made in a paper on Indian architecture read by a member of the Indian Public Works Department. He understands that the Government of India wishes to see Indian craftsmen utilised as fully as possible in the building of the new capital.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Ram Singh, who succeeded Mr. L Kipling as principal of the school of art Lahore was employed by Queen Victoria to decorate the ballroom at Osborne House and to design and carry out the artistic decorations for the recent durbars; and whether Ram Singh will be consulted in connection with the building of the new Delhi.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State understands that the facts are generally as stated in the first part of the question. As regards the second question, he has no information as to the intention of the Government of India.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the Government of India has already held an open competition for official residences in the new Delhi and that the prize has been awarded to Ram Rup, a master builder, said to be, like all the Jaipore draughtsmen, as clever with tool as with pencil ; whether he will bring these facts to the notice of the selected architects for the new Delhi ; and wheather he can state if the design of Ram Rup will be utilised in any building shortly to be erected.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has no official information But assuming the facts to be correct, they will be well known to the Delhi Executive Committee under whose directions the buildings will be constructed. The Secretary of State is unable to say whether the prize design will be utilised.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FROM THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Thursday, July 31, Major Archer Shee asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether new rules dealing with the compulsory retirement of officers from the Indian Army have been framed; whether these rules have been published; and, if so, where.

Mr. Montagu : The instructions given by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the guidance of the Government of India in dealing with cases in which the compulsory retirement of officers from the Indian Army is recommended are revised from time to time as experience may prove to be necessary. They have not been published.

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AGENTS WANTED

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, July 27.

The followtng retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines, on account of age :—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hire, Royal Marine Art. (July 27.)

Admiralty, 30th July.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :— Keith Morehead Gunning Campbell. William Norman Gardiner. Ernest Laurence Ruck-Keene Loben Edward Harold Maund.

The notice which appeared in the London Gazette of the 18th March, 1908, relative to the retirement of Assistant Paymaster Francis Randall Hugo Drake is hereby cancelled.

This Officer has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, dated 15th January, 1909 ; and to the rank of Staff Paymaster, dated 15th January.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines, on account of age :—

Captain Walter Erskine Binney, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 30th July.

Admiralty, 1st August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March.

Engineer Commander Alfred Hills has this day been place on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain.

Engineer Lieutenant William Burgoyne Lakeman has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

Miss Gladys Westacott has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office 1st August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest St. G. Pratt, D. S O., from The Durham Light Infantry, to be an Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Colonel H. O. D. Hickman. Dated 28th July.

Major Richard H. Lewis, Royal Engineers to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. H. Boys, D. S. O., Royal Engineers. Dated 25th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Thomas M. Usborne retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd August.

Supernumerary Major Norman McN. Gray is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st August.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Albert D. Greig is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 10th July.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Sir Francis N. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bart., is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Gibbon, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 1st August.

Major Reginald H. H. Boys, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. A. Gibbon. Dated 1st August,

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Captain Maldwyn M. Haldane is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th July.

Lieutenant Anthony M. C, Hewat to be Captain. Dated 15th July.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London) Regiment, The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Captain Harold F. Whinney is antedated to the 22nd April.

Supernumerary Captain Francis Moore is restored to the establishment. Dated 26th April.

The Norfolk Regiment, The promotion of the undermentioned Officers is antedated as follows :—

Captain Eustace W. Montgomerie to 26th March, 1912.

Lieutenant John O. C. Orton to 26th March.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Hudson to 9th April, 1913.

Lieutenant George B. Northcote to be Captain. Dated 9th April.

Lieutenant Norman P. Shand is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th July.

Second Lieutenant Arthur C. T. Hayter to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th July.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Lieutenant Robert A. Colvin to be Adjutant, vice S. H. Green. Dated 1st August.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Supernumerary Captain Chandos Leigh, D. S.O., is restored to the establishment. Dated 7th July.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Douglas W. Pollock is restored to the establishment. Dated 24th July,

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Raymond H. Baldwin to be Major. Dated 10th May.

Lieutenant Robert C. Campbell to be Captain. Dated 23rd April.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Richard H. Stranger to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. D. S. Brownrigg. Dated 31st July.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Charles W. Barton, D. S. O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 14th June.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Harry J. Dresser resigns his commission. Dated 2nd August.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Stanley Preston is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteer. Dated 4th June.

Second Lieutenant Gordon S. Hughman to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Charles R. G. Mayne is restored to the establishment. Dated 5th June.

The Gordon Highlanders, Supernumerary Captain Arthur L. Davis is restored to the establishment. Dated 6th June.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain Aubrey A. C. Taylor retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Majors are on retired pay. Dated 29th July, Charles G. Spencer, M. B. and Ernest M. Williams

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 28th July, John Gilmour, M. B. Wilfred W. Treves, M. B. John T. Simson, M. B. Campbell Robb, M. B. Eric T. Gaunt, M. B.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reveren Alexander R. Yeoman, M. A., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces 3rd Class. Dated 24th July.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Frances L. Trotter resigns her appointment. Dated 1st August.

Army Ordnance Department.

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 2nd Class, and Honorary Captain James J. Mills is restored to the establishment, vice Honorary Major F. Lane retired. Dated 16th July.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel Richard W. Deane, on completion of his period of service as Commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st August.

Lieutenant-Colonel. James A. Gibbon to be Colonel. Dated 7th March.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Robert P. Brown, Royal Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 29th July.

General reserve of officers Cavalry.

Cecil Crosley, late Cadet Colour-Sergeant, Uppingham School Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be second Lieutenant. Dated 2nd August.

Infantry.

William Blakeney Stanley, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, Alexandra Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Captain. Dated 2nd August,

Second Lieutenant Hugh P. Snowden resigns his commission. Dated 2nd August.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th August, 1913.

700. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

701. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

702. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. B. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

II. —The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

703. Parade—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 18th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 20th instant and at 7-30 a.m, at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

704. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

705. Lectures—In accordance with Brigade Order No 190 dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. H Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 18th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject—Range, Field and Fire Direction Practices.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major W. H. Lane 95th Russell's Infantry, will give a lecture on the 19th August 1913 at the R.V.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject—From the 15th October to the surrender of Ulm on the 29th October, inclusive.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

III. Lecture—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st instant at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

Subject—Defence of Detached Posts.

It is expected that all Officers and N C Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

706. Annual Reports.—Copies of Annual Report for 1912-13 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

707. Transfer—No 7457 Vol G Furze, is transferred from "G" Coy to Bombay Light Horse and struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

708. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No 7511 Vol J Dodds.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The following are the Matches in the 2nd round Garrison Inter-Company Cricket Competition. "E" Company B V R V "B" Coy Sherwood Foresters. "G" Coy B V R V 52nd Coy R G A "E" Coy B V R V Coy Sherwood Foresters. To be played by the 25th August 1913

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th August, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held daily from 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. A Competition will be held at Colaba on the British Infantry Range at 4-30 p.m. to-day Saturday the 16th instant.

3. The Commandant proposes to have the first Ride Out of the season to Antop Hill on the morning of the 17th instant. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out to Mahaluxmi Station, and leave by the 7-30 a.m. train from Church Gate Station. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Dress, Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles. Refreshments will be provided by the Corps

Newly joined members and prospective Recruits who are not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

4. There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 9th instant from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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The Matchless Beautifier

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"MILKMAID"

ACROSTIC COMPETITION

(HIDDEN TREASURE)

The Preparers of the above-named well-known Brand of Milks and other Milk products request the readers of this Paper to spend a few of their leisure moments in writing acrostics on the word "MILKMAID."

An acrostic is a poem of which, if the first or last letter of each line be taken in succession they will spell a name or a sentence, and the following is an example:—

Milkmaid is a household word that every wife should know
In fact it is the purest Brand it makes the children grow
Lords and Ladies, Peers of Realms and Rajahs clad in silk
Kings and Queens and Potentates all use this Brand of Milk
Many so called substitutes of spurious names and make
Are put before the public, so beware what Brand you take
If offered others "Just as good" refuse them and
Demand, your dealer to supply you with the best—the "Milkmaid" Brand.

"MILKMAID" is not only the name of that well-known Brand of Condensed Milk, but also of Sterilized Natural Milk, Beautiful Rich Thick Cream, etc.

You may send in as many attempts as you like, but each attempt must be accompanied with labels taken from tins purchased of any Milkmaid preparation to the value of Re. 1-8.

The composer of the best attempt will be awarded a prize value Rs. 150 and 50 consolation prizes are also offered.

August 30th is the closing date of this competition and the result will be published in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" only on Saturday, September 6th, 1913. The Advertising Manager of Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., will be the judge in this competition, and his decision must be accepted as final.

All communications to be addressed to MILKMAID ACROSTIC, P. O. Box 336, BOMBAY.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen drove on July 26 to the new King's College Hospital at Denmark Hill, where they inspected the buildings, and his Majesty declared the hospital open. A number of purses, containing a total sum of 3,700, were presented to the King and Queen by little children, this ceremony giving rise to a good deal of amusement.

It is stated that the King and Queen are to pay a private visit to Lambton Castle, the seat of Lord Durham, at the end of November. Their stay will extend over a few days, during which time the King will have some shooting. It is not expected that their Majesties will be asked to participate in any public function while they are in the North. The last royal visit to Lambton was made by King Edward when Prince of Wales, shortly before he came to the throne.

At a meeting of the administrative committee of the Alexandra Day Collection on July 28 it was reported that the total amount of the cash collections had reached £41,446. Sums amounting in all to £6,135. were allotted by command of Queen Alexandra to various charitable institutions, and the committee distributed nearly £8,000 more among various hospitals and dispensaries in London.

The administration of the Road Board was the subject of many criticisms in the House of Commons on July 25. Mr. Lloyd George claimed that the money of the Board had been distributed fairly, and argued that its expenditure should for the present be devoted to improving the roads and not to maintaining them.

In the House of Commons on July 29 the second reading of the Revenue Bill led to a debate on land taxation. Mr. Pretyman said the Bill completely gave away the principle of the land-tax provisions of the Budget of 1909. Sir T. Whittaker said that in many respects the Government were getting an absurd valuation, Mr. Lloyd George defended his refusal to impose a duty on home-grown beet-sugar while the industry is in an experimental stage. He admitted that the increment tax could not be fruitful for some time. Mr. Austen Chamberlain pointed out that the longer the Finance Act of 1909 was in operation the more steadily the productiveness of the increment duty was postponed. The Bill was read a second time. The consideration of the Mental Deficiency Bill was then proceeded with.

The Ascot Authority Bill was on July 30 ordered by the House of Commons Committee on Unopposed Bills to be reported for third reading. The Bill provides that Ascot races shall be managed by three trustees, and the first trustees are to be Lord Churchill, Sir William Carrington, and one other person to be appointed by the King in writing.

A meeting for the purpose of establishing a centre for Berkshire and Oxfordshire in connection with the Land Union was held in the Reading Town Hall on July 26, and was largely attended. The Lord-Lieutenant of Berks (Mr. J. Herbert Benyon) presided. The chief speaker was Mr. Harold Cox, formerly Liberal member for Preston, who said it was very largely as the result of the campaign carried on by the Land Union that Mr. Lloyd George had been compelled to introduce the Revenue Bill, which in effect, gave away the whole principle on which the People's Budget was established, and showed that it was wrong and unjust. The real meaning of the concessions which had been granted in respect to the increment-value duty was not that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to establish a sound principle of taxation, but that he was anxious to meet a political danger. He had discovered that it was not a very popular thing throughout the country to be taxing poor people who possibly made a loss and had practically no income to pay the taxes which had been levied upon them. Unfortunately no concession had been made at all with regard to undeveloped-land duty. This duty, it was said, would force landowners to sell and so make land cheap, with the result that houses let at lower rents would be erected. But instead of stimulating building this had been the means of checking it, because confidence had been destroyed.

Contingents of Churchpeople from practically every parish in Hertfordshire gathered at Hatfield Park on July 26 to take part in a demonstration against the Welsh Church Bill. The attendance at the meeting appeared to be over 5,000. Lord Salisbury presided. In the absence of the Bishop of St. Asaph—who could not attend owing to illhealth—the Bishop of St. Albans moved:—"We will not have our Church dismembered and four of her dioceses disestablished and disendowed." He said that the Church in Wales represented the very earliest part of the Church of England we had to-day. The Church existed as a Church before Parliament came into existence. When Parliament was founded it was based upon the councils of the Church of England which already existed. After Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M. P., had seconded the resolution, Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., replied to a speech made by the Lord Chancellor when the Bill was before the Upper Chamber. Lord Robert spoke of that speech as entirely devoid of real argument. What would be thought of prosecuting counsel who came into Court and asked a jury to convict a prisoner not because there was anything against him personally, but becau e his grandfather had not done all that he should? The true argument from the eighteenth century was that the organisation of the Establishment, the existence of the body corporate of the Church, was a great security and safety in times of peril, since the momentum of such a body carried forward the religious life of the nation over the dead point of apathy which sometimes struck it. The voluntary principle was a fine ideal, but it had perished, and there was nothing left but sectarian spite and hatred, which kept alive this controversy in the land. They must fight on to the last breath. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Shortly before eleven o'clock on July 28 a taxicab containing women carrying suffragist colours and bearing the red cap of liberty proceeded up Camden Road, Holloway, followed by a crowd wearing suffragist badges. The body stopped outside Holloway Prison. The first speaker was referring to one of their "dearest friends who was dying in the prison" when two shots followed immediately by the sound of breaking glass, were heard. There were about fifty or sixty police around the meeting, and in a few minutes two women were taken into custody and conveyed to Kentish Town station. The meeting broke up in great disorder. Some windows of the prison were broken.

The adjudicators in the competition initiated by Mr. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal-owner, to decide the names of the ten greatest Welshmen before the reign of Queen Victoria have devided the prize of £20 among seven persons, who named eight of the ten whom the adjudicators had themselves agreed upon as the greatest men of Wales. Mr. Thomas will have statues executed of all the ten and placed in Cardiff City Hall at a cost of over £10,000. The list is as follows:—Dafyed ap Gwilym the Bard, St. David, Gerald the Welshman, Owen Glendower, Henry the Seventh, Howell the Good, Llewellyn, last native Prince of Wales, Bishop Morgan, translator of the Bible, Sir Thomas Picton, and the Rev. W. Williams, the hymnologist. The competition excited the keenest interest, and 374 persons sent in lists with explanatory notes in justification of their selections. Sir Goscombe John is one of the sculptors selected, and it is expected that the scheme will be completed within two years.

The master (Anderson) of the North Shields trawler "Agnes M. Hastie" on arriving in the Tyne on July 26, reported that an attempt had been made, sixteen miles from the north of the river, by a large French fishing vessel to run the trawler down. The trawler evaded the attempt with difficulty, and was afterwards boarded by officers from a French fishery cruiser who alleging that the French boat had had her nets carried away, searched the trawler, but found no sign of the missing nets. The French cruiser followed the trawler into the Tyne. In conversation the master of the "Agnes M. Hastie" stated that the French skipper communicated with the cruiser by wireless. The master of the trawler and the owners representatives had lodged a complaint at the Board of Trade offices. When the French cruiser was summoned, several fishing vessels as well as the "Agnes M. Hastie" were boarded, and the skipper of the French vessel accompained the officers of the cruiser in the search.

Mr. T. Abnett, the King's swan-master, and the swan-masters to the Vintners' and the Dyers' Companies have just concluded their swan-upping, as it is called, for the purpose of searching out and marking all the young birds or cygnets hatched during the year on the Thames. The swan-masters searched all the islands and backwaters between Southwark Bridge and Henley, and discovered about 600 young birds—a remarkable number, compared with previous years. One of the broods consisted of nine cygnets—one of the largest ever found on the Thames. This brood was found at Reading. Two of the birds, however, were dead. Other remarkable broods were seven each at Weybridge and Boveney Lock, and six each at Windsor, Halliford, and Shepperton. The greatest number of birds was found at Windsor.

The decrease of pauperism in London continues. The latest return shows that the total number of persons in receipt of relief on Saturday, July 19, was 98,739, of whom 70,073 were in the workhouses, and 28,666 were on the outdoor lists, including 588 children boarded out beyond the unions and 11,005 other children under sixteen years of age. This was a decrease of 2,665 on the total for the corresponding day of July 1912. The rate of pauperism per 1,000 of the population was 21·9, as against 24·0. Both classes of paupers contributed to the decrease, the indoor figures being lower by 3,018 and the outdoor by 6,647. Although the reduction in the number of outdoor paupers is great, the total for this class has not fallen below that recorded in 1911, when it stood at 28,540.

A demonstration of North-Eastern Railwaymen in favour of an eight-hour day took place at Newcastle on July 27. Mr. Bellamy, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, promised the meeting the assistance of the executive, and suggested that non-unionists should be excluded from any concessions obtained. Mr. Dobbie and Mr. Cramp, members of the executive, said that a threat to strike would be necessary to obtain an eight-hours day, as neither legislation nor conciliation would otherwise get it.

The "Times" of July 30 says that a correspondent writes:—In view of the continued delay on the part of the Postmaster-General in dealing with their demand for increased remuneration for the extra work imposed upon them by the Insurance Act, the organised sub-postmasters have defintely decided that unless a satisfactory settlement is reached by Sept. 1 next they will refuse to sell insurance stamps after that date.

A settlement of the strike among the Edinburgh tramwaymen was reached on July 30, when the men at a mass meeting unanimously accepted the terms offered by the directors—namely, one week's holiday annually with pay and an increase of one farthing an hour. All the strikers are to be reinstated, and work will be resumed at once.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Ottawa "Free Press" announces that Col. Gwatkin has been appointed Chief Staff officer of Canada, in place of Major-Gen. Mackenzie, who has resigned. Col. Gwatkin has been with the Canadian Headquarters Staff for several years.

EAST AFRICA.

The "Times Zanzibar" correspondent telegraphs: The fund started by the "Leader" newspaper for the purchase of an aeroplane has closed successfully, over £1,000 being subscribed. The East African Press welcomes the result as indicating that the Protectorate is prepared to contribute its quota with the greater colonies to the defence of the Empire.

AUSTRALIA.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne:—The royal assent has now been given to the Queensland Sugar Bill, and consequently the Federal Government has proclaimed the abolition of the sugar bounty and the excise on white grown sugar.

The Sydney "Herald," commenting on the ceremony at the Commonwealth offices in London, says that Australians are grateful to the King for laying the foundatione-stone. The fact that all the States but one are transferring their offices to the new building affords gratifying proof in the States of greater readiness to co-operate with the Commonwealth in common matters.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reuter telegraphed from Vienna on July 28:—A telegram from Buda-Pesth states that in consequence of the changes in the strategical conditions in South-Eastern Europe the strength of the Austro-Hungarian Army will be considerably increased. By the year 1917 the recruiting levy will reach a total of 262,000 men, of whom 103,000 will come from Hungary and 159,000 from Austria. The standing army will be increased by 30,000 men and the militia of both the countries by 10,000 each.

The racial quarrels between Czechs and Germans which have for some time past rendered practically ineffective the proceedings of the Diet at Prague have now led to the suspension of the autonomy of Bohemia. By imperial letters patent the Diet has been dissolved, and in place of the Provincial Council—the executive body—a Commission of Administration has been appointed to perform its duties.

FRANCE.

After a discussion which has lasted for thirteen months the Chamber of Deputies on July 25 by 450 votes to sixty-nine adopted the Budget for 1913, the revenue of seventwelfths of which had previously been voted on account. As is usually the case, the estimates of the extent of the deficit vary in accordance with political opinion, but all parties in the Chamber are agreed that it reaches a disquieting total, although the official figure is only £ 460,000.

Forest fires, even more serious, it would seem, than those which devastated the forest of Fontainebleau two years ago are reported from different districts in the South of France.

GERMANY.

A landowner named Knorr, of Krauschwitz, near Plauen, in Saxony, who died a short time ago, has left a will naming as his sole heir "the remaining German Emperor," who is instructed in the will to devote the money towards strengthening the army and navy. Herr Knorr's widow and several other relatives are contesting the will. Herr Knorr himself valued his property at £40,000, but his total fortune is estimated to amount to nearly £100,000.

DENMARK.

The "Times" Copenhagen correspondent telegraphed on July 27:—The Jutland express, which connects with the English boat at Esbjerg, met with a serious accident yesterday. The rails apparently had expanded owing to the abnormal heat, and the train left the line near Brammінge. Fifteen of the passengers were killed while forty were injured. A Danish Socialist member of Parliament, M. Sabroe, was among the killed.

RUSSIA.

According to the "Figaro" an engagement is contempleted between Prince Charles the elder son of the Crown Prince of Roumania and the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.

According to the statistics of child suicide in Russia for the year 1911, which have just been published, there were 115 cases among the pupils of the schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were also fifty-nine cases of attempted suicide by boys and thirty-two by girls.

UNITED STATES.

On July 25 Reuter telegraphed from San Francisco:—Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, in a speech here addressed to the people of Pacific Coast, said that after the Panama Canal was finished the battleship fleet would be as much in Pacific as in Atlantic waters. He added:—"The fleet will probably pass through next April. Its presence here will mean the establishment of a naval base, with dry docks and other equipment. I am here to examine the sites for a suggested dry dock in San Francisco Bay."

The "Times" Washington correspondent telegraphed July 30:—Washington was visited this afternoon by the most severe strom konwn for a generation. For, some twenty minutes the city was pelted with astounding fury by a seemingly solid mass of water and hail, which reared off the buildings in cataracts of foam and filled the streets with torrents often more than knee deep. The saddest sight, however, after the storm was the beautiful parks and public gardens near the White House and the shady boulevards of which Washington is so proud. The parks were full of fallen branches and riven trunks and many of the streets were impassable for the same reason.

ARGENTINA.

It was stated in Berlin on July 29 that the order for four more destroyers for the Argentine Navy has been now finally placed with the Germania yards at Kiel. The vessels will, it is stated, be fitted throughout with furnaces using oil fuel only. The contract price for each vessel is £134,400.

MEXICO.

Reuter telegraphed from Mexico City on July 29:—President Huerta has acceded to the demands of the United States and has promised to see to the arrest and trial of the soldiers who shot Mr. Dixon of the United States, and to take steps for the release of Messrs. Charles Bissell and Bernard McDonald, mining engineers, who are now in prison at Chihuahua.

THE WEATHER.

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT STILL IN ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A depression is forming in the southwest of the bay, but elsewhere conditions have undergone little change and the Arabian Sea monsoon continues to be inactive. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and Malabar; fairly general in Burma, Bihar, and South Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the central provinces and the southeast of Madras. The chief amounts are:—Akyab seven inches; Thayetmyo two; Yamethin one; Myitkyina and Tezpur one and a half; Cherrapunji, twenty-three; Gauhati and Dhubri, two; Cox's Bazar and Jalpaiguri one and half; Mymensingh and Bogra, two; Darbhanga, one and half; Mount Abu and Seoni, a half; Raichur, three-quarters; Mangalore, Cochin, Madura and Ootacamund, a half.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in the south of the Peninsula.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports a weak monsoon in the Arabian Sea especially in the east.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Captain A. F. Vine R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports having experienced freshmonsoon in long 54 to 620 E. and light elsewhere.

The steamer "Avicmorr Captain J. H. Koefod, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta met with rongh weather in the Bay of Bengal.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Gentral India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual, Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Haderabad.—Skies are lightly to modeaately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Malabar, elsewhere weather has been rainless.

Some showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and the Coromandel Coast and possibly in the adjacent districts inland.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Salsette" which left Aden on the evening of the 10th, experienced till Longitude 50° E. light variable wind, till Longitude 53° E. gentle southerly wind, till Longitude 61½° E, fresh to strong south-westerly wind, high sea and swell, till Longitude 65° E. moderate south-westerly wind, following sea and swell and till arrival this morning moderate west-south-westerly or westerly wind, following sea and swell. Skies were cloudy between Longitudes 59° and 69½° E. but their was no rain. Winds have decreased considerably in strength during the week.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 15th August 1913, was 29·947 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 15th August:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	4	3
Total mortality from all causes...	82	

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"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

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What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies withot effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

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